

THE
LITERARY PANORAMA,

AND

National Register :

For MARCH, 1816.

NATIONAL and PARLIAMENTARY
Notices,
PROSPECTIVE and RETROSPECTIVE.
(BRITISH & FOREIGN.)

TREATIES,
WITH CONTINENTAL POWERS.

Translation of the GENERAL Treaty,
signed

IN CONGRESS,

AT VIENNA, JUNE 9, 1815;

With the Acts thereunto annexed.

CLASS A.

TREATIES OF
ACCESSION AND SUBSIDY,
BETWEEN
GREAT BRITAIN AND OTHER
POWERS;

IN VIRTUE OF THE
TREATY OF ALLIANCE

BETWEEN

GREAT BRITAIN, AUSTRIA, RUSSIA,
AND PRUSSIA,

Signed at Vienna, 25th March, 1815.

CLASS B.

VARIOUS TREATIES
concluded between

GREAT BRITAIN AND OTHER
POWERS,

In the Year 1815.

CLASS C.

DEFINITIVE TREATY,
WITH HIS

MOST CHRISTIAN MAJESTY:

Signed at Paris, November 20, 1815.

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The Treaties signed in Congress, at Vienna, chiefly refer to Cessions of various parcels of Dominions on the Continent of Europe.

The Treaties marked CLASS A. are Treaties of Accession and Subsidy, to the alliance against Buonaparte.

The Treaties marked CLASS B. are Commercial and other Treaties, concluded in the year 1815, including the Slave Trade with Portugal; the Salt and Opium Trade, with France;—the Custody of Buonaparte;—the regulation of Commerce and Navigation, with America;—Regulation of Trade, with the Dutch Colonies, &c.

AT a great crisis of Mundane affairs, the welfare or the detriment of nations, is usually fixed for a period, proportionate to that which had elapsed preparatory to the conjuncture; and to its magnitude. In the late struggle and confusion, every state in Europe was involved. Every nation and people had, more or less, drunk from the polluted cup of French philosophy. Those which had but tasted of it, were under the necessity of abiding some of the bitter consequences; while those who had indulged in the intoxicating draught, had reason to congratulate themselves if it did not prove fatal to their existence, and become the draught of oblivion; which always goes hand in hand with death.

The nations were roused by the intensity of their sufferings: the human mind could no longer endure the indignities forced on it. The happy issue is known to all. The crisis was great. It was so understood, so considered, and so *felt*.—Shall no advantage, then, be taken of an occurrence so singular? When, before, was Europe seen as one family, seeking the same purpose?

When were the minds of all men, without distinction of rank, intent on accomplishing the same great end, and willing to submit to some inconveniences, provided evils more galling, more afflicting, more destructive, were removed? When was the same conviction of the necessity for allowing the general good to prevail so operative, so freely acknowledged, so cheerfully indulged? The *bouleversement*, the topsy-turvy state of nations was general; and no less general was the hope arising to confidence and expectation, that the settlement would be equally extensive; and the arrangements agreed on would be permanent.

True it is, that by this very cause, the difficulties attending the desire to give general satisfaction, were increased in number, if not in magnitude. Every Sovereign, every people, smarting under tyranny so urgent, and so recent, supposed no sufferings endured by others, had equalled, or could equal, those of which he (or they) complained. Each desired and solicited compensation, unwilling to be convinced, that itself was but one amidst the universal convulsion, a particle, amidst the general wreck. What could be done must bound, or at least, must silence, the intreaties of every sufferer, in the common cause.

Europe has seen many important occurrences, and has witnessed numerous assemblies of statesmen forming one council, in which matters of great moment were discussed and adjusted. But the late assembly of Sovereigns at Vienna differed in many respects from any council ever seen in Europe. After the breaking out of the Reformation from Popery, wars of longer duration than that now closed, disturbed this quarter of the Globe, *in part*—but, *in part*, only;—yet, the negotiators whose honourable office it was to close the breaches then existing, had much to adjust, to fix something like a balance between the religious distinctions (a new subject) which then divided Christendom. When the separation of the Dutch Netherlands from the Spanish power, took place, after many years of war, the difficulty of giving general satisfaction, was unquestionably great. When limits were put to

the ambition of Louis XIV. the obstacles to a general conciliation were neither few, nor small. But, if our humble judgement do not mislead us, the negotiations which have ended in the Treaties before us, are of greater moment to the rising generation, than any which have preceded them;—because, they do not import a settlement between two or more nations which have been in enmity, but of all Europe, from end to end:—because, they found things totally changed, and scarcely any rudiment of fixed principles existing:—because, they had to reinstate something like polity, directly the reverse of that which had been conceived with great cunning, to answer the purposes of fraud, ambition, and unsparing obduracy.

The principle they had to establish was PERMANENCY: and this was necessary, 1. as to Peace—A PERMANENT PEACE: 2. as to Political Institutions—PERMANENT COMBINATIONS OF POWER, exercised and exerted for the benefit of all, without detriment to any; 3.—PERMANENT ARRANGEMENT OF COMMERCIAL INTERESTS, proper to inspire confidence in that timid race of mankind, the manufacturers and the merchants of the respective countries. It was a noble work to attempt: it was an undertaking to which all must wish success: it was an enterprise demanding all the skill of practised diplomacy, all the information of study and knowledge, in combination with ingenuity and sagacity.

Happy will it be for succeeding generations if these principles in combination should be allowed long to direct that influence which appears to have actuated those who planned the arrangement. If the political balance be properly and satisfactorily poised, what should induce future statesmen to desire its overthrow? If they expect to gain;—they must be miserable dunces not to foresee, also, the danger of loss; they may end worse than they begun. It is well known, that we hope for much from the forms of Government, now rising up. We say, also, if the commercial advantages be well understood, it will follow, that no state can venture to disturb the general harmony, without

putting its Commerce to hazard; and it may find, when too late, that gains by war, are very inadequate compensations for losses by commerce.

Under the three distinctions mentioned, we propose to enable our readers to comprehend the intention, and probable issue, of these treaties. That our division differs from what has been adopted by our superiors, should not be suffered to operate to our disadvantage. *They* may very well understand some things which we are not supposed to understand: while *we* are safest in proceeding according to our understanding, and in dividing into three distinctions, for the purpose of perspicuity, what we find it impossible to treat without confusion, in one article, or in a continuation.

We are naturally led, in the first place, to enquire into the probabilities that PEACE, which has once again visited distracted Europe, will take up her abode there. — Notwithstanding what we have said, that man must be more than usually unwise, who ventures assurances of the stability of any human principles, propositions, or power. The chain of events is beyond our control; and, what we wish, will ever exceed—very far exceed, what we can accomplish:—nevertheless, we may be allowed to hint at those *intentions*, those preparations, for a lasting peace, which manifest the design of the Statesman who originated, or adopted them. — Now this is susceptible of, at least, two distinct views and considerations.

As France was the aggressing power, the first view of pacific measures is, naturally directed to ascertain the probability, that she will not speedily give occasion to a renewal of measures, like those resorted to in the present instance: and with this is associated the consideration of what inducements other powers may derive, or fancy themselves capable of deriving, from any weakness, or any error, in her conduct.

The second view is, that which judges on the practicability of directing measures of equal energy against any power whatever, that should follow the example of France, and commit the same devastations and excesses, as that un-

happy country has lately suffered under, herself, and has inflicted on all around her.

Those who think that the atrocious principles of France cannot be equalled by principles equally atrocious, originating in some other country, and, from thence, spreading all around, and destroying the comforts of mankind, and the race of man also, have not that full insight into the perversities of the human heart, which might qualify them for schemes of comprehensive politics. It may indeed be difficult to point out a nation which by confession of its own writers combines so strongly “the monkey and the tiger” as the French; but, let no man pronounce *that* nation too sedate, and *this* nation too honest, to be the seat of Volcanic Eruption, equally violent, equally destructive, with that of France, though differing in appearance, or in sundry particulars. Admitting the existence of an evil so immeasurable, what will be the duty of statesmen to whom the welfare of nations shall then be committed? We answer—the present treaties indicate the path to be pursued: they shew all the neighbouring countries in action: this should be—not the *de ruer*, but the *premier* resort.

It is not then, the question, whether France shall retain, under present circumstances, a few acres, more or less, that appears to us to be of the greatest moment: it is not, whether she shall restore a province, or pay cash,—whether she shall disband an army, or allow a temporary occupation of fortified towns on her frontier, by a foreign force,—whether she shall keep or restore, her ill gotten spoils of war;—these may amuse for the present; but the more important question is, by what means to counteract the mischief should her ill employed strength again recover itself, and again put the nations around her in jeopardy? These treaties, by shewing what has been done, shew what may be done; and as, in fact, the whole force of Europe has been in array against her—what prevents such a combination, hereafter, should circumstances of equal exigence demand it?

Our readers have seen the state of the Finances of France, as compared

with those of other great Powers:—if the statement of Baron Bignon be true, nothing could be so serviceable to those great powers, as assistance in replenishing their treasures. Had France yielded a province, who could have occupied it?—Austria? but what, then, became of Prussia and Russia?—Prussia? what then became of Austria? while Russia was excluded by her distance. Whereas cash would easily be divided among all claimants, and be equally acceptable at St. Petersburg as at Vienna. A province, also, must have been taken possession of, wholly, at once; but money being paid gradually, would cause those who look to receive it, to be constantly on the alert:—for, whose eyes are more lively than those of persons expecting to receive money?

Is it said, that while these *extra* payments are in progress, the French nation will cherish animosity? it may be so:—but if the French desire to remove all cause of complaint, they have only to accelerate the payments, and take a discount: they may then forget, at pleasure. This can be no great difficulty, if Baron Bignon have not deceived his countrymen;—if those who assisted Napoleon, will but do for their country what report affirms they had done for him. France is a great country: and remains a great country. It would be well if her citizens would learn so much Geometry, or Geography, or both, as might convince them that the world besides is larger than France; a truth, certainly, in the minds of the judicious; but a truth not to be learned at Paris, of a native Parisian. It may be, that to allay present irritation some other topic may become the fashion: in a few months it may be forgot, that foreign pictures once filled the Museum; that Allied Troops occupy a line of French fortresses; that cash is paying by way of remuneration to victors: these trifles may bear no proportion in importance to a new spectacle, to a new actor or actress, to a new species of animal magnetism, or to a new visit from the everlasting walker, talker, and liver—the wandering Jew.

Moreover, if a province had been ceded, a sudden irruption of French troops, at a favourable moment, might

have repossessed it; but, those must have stronger heads and hearts than ours, who believe that after cash has been paid according to stipulation, the chance of repossessing it, will hold out any great lure to French statesmen. The event, we hope, will prove, that after a while, the perspective of a favourable termination to what is now unpleasant, will become more distinct, and consequently its influence stronger: the *last* payment to be made, will be looked to with interest; and then—*Vive le Roi!* for the integrity of France. In the mean while, *le Roi* will be acquiring strength daily, if he pursues steady measures: the blood-stained faction will be banished, or will be effectually disgraced in public opinion, by *revelations* properly made of their intentions: some will die; and others will disappear; to say nothing of the chance that some favourable incident, may give the Bourbons a popularity—not in the fighting army—Heaven forbid!—but, in the hearts of the people of sense and understanding; in the *persuasions* and prejudices of the population, at large.

To this must be added, the recollection, that the fortresses are, by express stipulation to be restored to the *King of France*: should Robespierre rise from the dead,—or, should Buonaparte escape from St. Helena, to claim them, they will not be transferred to their myrmidons: they are held for the legal, the legitimate owner. So long, then, as these deposits are held in trust by a power in which all Europe is interested, so long will a certain kind of moderated jealousy, be in readiness, if not in activity, against the machinations of Jacobin France, and so long as such moderated jealousy exists so long will Peace continue: for, the chief cause of fear with respect to the interruption of Peace, will be found in placing too much confidence in French men, French manners, French professions and protestations,—in short, in French maxims, morals, and insinuations.

Amidst all these perplexities it is truly honourable to Britain, that she demands nothing for herself. It cannot be supposed that she has had any bye ends to answer in promoting a state of war-

fare. She solicits nothing: she obtains nothing: she even can receive nothing. An island, bounded by the sea,—additional territories to her dominion are out of all question. What should induce her to intrigue against her neighbours? Who offers to bribe her, by annexing a new province, or enlarging an old line of dominion? She is swayed by no expectation of acquiring a town, a river, or a mine. The sea is her boundary: it bounds her ambition; it bounds her *possibilities*; and it has happily proved the bounds which her most inveterate enemy has not been allowed to pass over.

We shall now take a view of the FORCES reported in the series of papers marked A. as engaged to move in opposition to French aggression. The first in order, is the accession of Baden to the *Treaty of Alliance, signed at Vienna, March 25, 1815.*

As they all are conformed, or very nearly, to the same exemplar, we give this as a specimen of the whole. The preamble being omitted, we come at once to

ARTICLE I.

His Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, having engaged conjointly with their Majesties the Emperor of Austria, King of Hungary and Bohemia, the Emperor of all the Russias, and his Majesty the King of Prussia, to unite the means of their States for the purpose of maintaining in all their integrity the conditions of the Treaty concluded at Paris on the thirtieth of May, one thousand eight hundred and fourteen; as well as the stipulations which shall be agreed upon and signed at the Congress of Vienna, to the end of completing the dispositions of that Treaty, and securing them against every attempt, and especially against the designs of Napoleon Buonaparte; and to direct to this effect all their efforts against him and his partizans, in order to put it out of his power in future to disturb the tranquillity of Europe and the general peace: His Royal Highness the Grand Duke of Baden accedes to this Alliance, and solemnly engages to unite the means of his States with those of His Britannick Majesty, and the Sovereigns his Allies, in order thus to direct, in concert and with common consent, all their efforts to the same end.

ARTICLE II.

In consequence of this Accession, His Royal Highness the Grand Duke of Baden engages on his part to keep in the field a corps of sixteen thousand men of all arms, which shall form part of the Grand Army assembling on the Upper Rhine, under the command of Field Marshal Prince Schwartzenberg.

The troops of His Royal Highness shall continue united in one corps, and shall be under the immediate command of a General named by His Royal Highness.

The Landsturm shall be called out according to the exigency of the case, and is not comprised in the calculation made in the present Article, and shall only serve within the country, and for the defence of the interior.

ARTICLE III.

His Britannick Majesty engages in His own name, as well as in that of their Majesties the Emperor of Austria, King of Hungary and Bohemia, the Emperor of All the Russias, and His Majesty the King of Prussia, not to lay down His arms without particularly taking into consideration the interests of His Royal Highness the Grand Duke of Baden, and not to permit the political existence of the Grand Duchy to be violated.

ARTICLE IV.

When the object of the present war shall have been attained, His Britannick Majesty engages, in concert with his Allies, to admit His Royal Highness the Grand Duke to bear a part in the arrangements of the future peace, in as far as they shall concern his interests.

ARTICLE V.

Every thing relating to the subsistence, equipment and transport; to hospitals and all other objects necessary to support and facilitate the movements of the troops, and the operations of the war, shall be regulated by a particular Convention.

The compensation to their Sovereign and country, for the services of these troops, is stipulated in a separate Treaty.

ARTICLE I.

His Britannick Majesty engages to pay to His Royal Highness The Grand Duke of Baden, a Subsidy of 111. 2s. per man, for the service of the year ending the 1st April, 1816, to the number of 16,900 men. This Subsidy shall be paid in London at the end of each month, by monthly instalments, to the person duly authorised to receive the same on the part of His Royal Highness The Grand Duke of Baden, and the first payment is to be made

upon the exchange of the ratifications of this Treaty.

In case Peace should take place or be signed between the Allied Powers and France before the expiration of the said year, the Subsidy shall be paid up to the end of the month in which the Definitive Treaty shall have been signed, and His Britannick Majesty promises, in addition, to pay to His Royal Highness The Grand Duke of Baden, the Subsidy of one month, to cover the expenses of the return of his troops within his own frontiers.

ARTICLE III.

His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, acting in the name and on behalf of His Majesty the King of Great Britain and Ireland, shall commission an Officer to the Head Quarters of His Royal Highness The Grand Duke of Baden, in order to report the military operations; and this Officer shall be permitted to ascertain that the contingent of His Royal Highness is kept complete.

The names of the powers with which these treaties are made, appear in the following list; which, at the same time, shews the amount of force to be furnished by these states respectively.

Baden	16,000
Bavaria	60,000
Denmark	15,000
Hanover	26,400
Hesse	8,000
Sardinia	15,000
Saxony	8,000
Wurtemburg	20,000

Princes and Free Towns—viz.

<i>Army of the Upper Rhine.</i>	
Hohenzollern Hechingen	194
Hohenzollern Sigmaringen	286
Lichtenstein	100
The Town of Frankfort	750
<i>Army of the Lower Rhine.</i>	
Hesse Electoral	
Mecklenbourg-Schwerin	3,800
Mecklenbourg-Strelitz	800
Or the third of that number in Cavalry.	
Saxony Ducal	
Wiemar	1,630
The Grand Ducal Court of Wiemar reserves its declaration on the excess, until it shall be put in possession of the new acquisitions which are intended for it.	
Gotha	2,200
Meningen	600
Hildburghausen	400
Cobourg	600
The Ducal Court of Cobourg has, nevertheless, declared, that it will increase this number to Eight Hundred.	

The House of Anhalt	1,600
The House of Schwartzbourg	1,300
The House of Reuss	900
The House of Lippe	1,300
Waldeck	800

Army of the Low Countries.

Brunswick	3,000
Oldenbourg	1,600
Nassau	6,980

In addition to these Six Thousand and Eighty Men, which will form a part of the Army of the Low Countries, Two or Three Thousand Men in reserve, will be ready to enter Mayence whenever required.

The Hanse Towns	3,000
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To the treaty concluded with the Princes and Free Towns of Germany, is annexed an article that ought not to be overlooked. It would be no less unwise to press any community beyond its power, than it would be to leave it out from the general confederacy against Napoleon Buonaparte and his partizans.

ARTICLE II.

The succours which Their Highnesses and the Free Towns agree to furnish for the defence of the common cause, shall be proportioned to the population of Their States. They shall become part of the three great armies assembling on the Upper and Lower Rhine, and in the Kingdom of the Low Countries, according to the geographical position of their different States, and the arrangements which have been judged expedient.

The Contingents of the troops, and their distribution, are set forth in the Paper annexed to the present Treaty, which shall have the same force and vigour as if it were inserted herein word for word. These troops shall always be kept up at their full establishment, by means of the formation of a Reserve, amounting to one half of the number of those brought into the field. The Landsturm shall be called out according to the exigency of the case, and shall not enter into the calculation made in the present Article and its annexed Paper: it shall serve only within the Country, and for interior defence. Each State shall provide for the cloathing and equipment, as well as for the pay of its Troops.

It may be presumed that the military furnished by all the powers was according to an estimate formed of the population of their states: and this document affords materials for consideration with reference to that subject.

But, beside these powers, were included immense efforts from Austria, Russia, Prussia, Britain, the Netherlands, and Switzerland: from Portugal also, and from Spain. The force from the Netherlands was 50,000 men; without reckoning garrisons: that from Portugal was to be 30,000 men: that from Switzerland 30,000 men; for which Switzerland is promised consideration and a loan.

As to the forces actually in motion to meet the French by Austria, Prussia and Britain, these papers afford no document: the number stipulated by treaty between these powers, including Russia also, was 150,000 men, *each*. We must therefore rely on Lord Castle-reagh's declaration that the whole mass was not less than *one million one hundred and forty thousand men*.

As to what further were in motion by Russia, we are instructed by the following

*Convention of Subsidy between Great Britain and Russia, signed at Paris
4th October, 1815.*

In the name of the Most Holy and Undivided Trinity.

His Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King of Hanover, and His Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias, considering, that at the commencement of the present war, an anxious desire to secure, by sure and paramount means, the success of a struggle on which the peace and security of Europe depended, had determined the two Cabinets of England and Russia to increase the number of troops destined to be employed against the common enemy, beyond what was stipulated for in the Treaty of General Alliance:

That His Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias had actually marched into France about *one hundred thousand men* beyond the contingent mentioned in the said Treaty:

Moreover, that measures had been adopted for collecting from different points of the Russian Empire a second army of *one hundred and fifty thousand men*, to be brought into active service in the field:

That this army had actually passed the frontiers, and had advanced into Frauconia, whence it was judged expedient to order it to fall back, in consequence of the happy

events which had put an end to all resistance on the part of the enemy:

Considering likewise, that a corps of forty thousand men had orders to join the army under the Duke of Wellington, and to serve in it during the war, that these preparations and military movements on the part of His Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias, have been attended with pecuniary sacrifices, and have subjected His Imperial Majesty to expenses which it would be unjust he should exclusively defray, and desirous of coming to an equitable arrangement on these points.

ARTICLE I.

His Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland engages to pay to His Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias, under the head of Additional Subsidy, and as compensation for a part of the extraordinary expenses occasioned by the aforementioned armament, the sum of 416,666*l.* 18*s.* 4*d.* sterling.

If similar exertions were making elsewhere, as we believe there were—then, the number might amount, as stated by Lord C. to *one million and a half !!!* What a prodigious force, really in existence! What labour had they cost in training! What expense in accoutrements, and accompaniments of all kinds! What diligence to bring them forward, what supplies to be obtained during their passage, what contingencies to be provided against! Nor is this all; for certainly, had they been brought into action, France, herself, would not have stood inactive.

While, therefore, we contemplate, not without a secret kind of dismay, this prodigious assemblage of fighting men, we cannot but advert to the enormous guilt of those who with the intention of throwing their own Country, and Europe, into confusion, regarded the cause of all this trouble and turmoil. We say, they knew this would inevitably follow: they were aware beforehand, that all Europe would unite to abominate, to repulse their proceedings,—yet, in defiance of all Europe, they coolly planned the readiest way to inundate the countries then at peace, with blood! Language has no words, adequate to the execration deserved by such monsters.

To meet these hosts, Buonaparte boasted, that he had an army of 375,000 soldiers, an Imperial Guard of 40,000 veterans; and a National Guard of more than *two millions* :—what havoc! to replace on the throne from which he was fallen, a *charlatan* who had contrived to sport a gilded equipage and blustering attendants, but, who was reduced to his true value, by the rapid declination of "his star."

Again we return to the thought started in our Introduction, that these forces, furnished by Europe, were combatants for Peace:—but, those who discover in the battle of Waterloo one of the happiest escapes that Europe ever had, will not, possibly, be far from the truth. We have read the history of the later ages of Rome; we are not ignorant of the import of the Welch Triad which enumerates, among the three greatest calamities of Britain the expedition to the Continent under Brennus; we are aware of the attractions found by the Gauls in the wine which they had tasted in Italy; having once found their way thither—they never forgot it:—and the prospect of rich settlements, and immense wealth, completely overpowered all considerations of the *discount*—had they discount, then?—of the dollar, the florin, or the *ruble*, at home?

It were curious to compare the population of these countries, with what they were anciently reported to be:—"They were too cold," said the natives of the south, "to be seats of human life;" look what they are now: they were too barbarous to be the seats of science;—where is science now to be found, if not among them? While the emasculated native of Italy is trifling his feeble notes, these hardy sons of the north are suppressing tyranny; while the subjugated Greek flitters out his days beneath the chilling rays of the crescent, and the capitulation tax of Islamism, these despised barbarians do the world justice! May their labours prove as successful in restoring Peace, as they have been fortunate in War! and may their arrangements for a PERMANENT PEACE, equal the wish of the dying Venetian for his country—*Esto perpetua.*

The Arabian Antiquities of Spain.
By James Cavanagh Murphy. London:
Anno. J. C. MDCCCXIII. Anno
Hegira. MCCXXVIII. Plates one hundred:
Atlas folio. Price forty Guineas.
Cadell and Davies, London.

WHAT may be the effect of this volume on spectators generally, we presume not to determine; but, we acknowledge for ourselves, who are well aware of the scarcely credible labour it has cost; of the skill and patience it has exercised; and of the wonderfully accurate effects produced by the respective artists, that we have never seen its equal, as an instance of execution. If there could be any doubt on the height of excellence to which the Graphic arts have risen in Britain, this work, alone, is sufficient to decide it, as a subject of appeal. In the whole hundred plates, there is scarcely such a thing as a false stroke of the point or of the graver; or a tone of colour that breaks the general harmony, or vitiates the general effect. There are, indeed, certain *hardnesses* in some places; but, we have our doubts, whether these are not natural consequences of that almost vertical sun, which invigorates the light (and heat) of Granada. The eye accustomed to the milder effects of more northern climates, with difficulty brings itself to believe these sudden transitions from light and shade, and *vice versa*: and whether these be the fault of the engravers, whose duty it is to study fidelity, or of the original artist, is doubtful.

If the original artist were living, we might, probably, remonstrate against the false scale of magnitude that he has given to many of his views, by means of inserting figures, in utter disproportion to the acknowledged measurements of the parts of the buildings. That he has concealed this violation of fact, artfully enough, in some plates, we allow: but, in others, it could not be concealed, and is offensive. His intention was, to render his pillars taller, and his apartments more lofty: this he has accomplished—at the expense of truth.

Mr. Murphy has long been distinguished by his attachment to the archi-

ture of the Peninsula: his "Antiquities of Batalha," in the kingdom of Portugal, introduced him with great *eclat* to the literary and scientific public: his further researches, in this splendid volume, demonstrate his perseverance and his attainments.

It cannot be said, that Mr. M. has trod in the steps of any other artist, or that, strictly speaking, he had any precursor in this branch of his art. All travellers, who have visited Granada, have spoken with admiration of the remains of Moorish grandeur still existing in that city, and some faint attempts to communicate this sensation have been made by Swinburne, and others. The most considerable, because official, and unquestionably authentic, was, a folio work published at Madrid, in 1780, under the title of "*Antiguedades Arabes de Espana*." It consisted of about sixteen plates, coarsely executed, or, at least, not to be compared to modern engravings, as now expected by amateurs; with a few pages of letter-press. Such as it was, however, we apprehend, it met with a fair share of applause in the world of letters; and as a continuation was promised, a continuation was expected. That gratification never was presented. Perhaps the same disturbing causes which spread terror and desolation all around, involved in their baneful influence this pledge of Spanish attention. Be that as it might, there was no prospect of further publication, and the way was clearly open for Mr. M. who embarked for Spain, determined on effecting what remained unaccomplished. He arrived at Cadiz in May, 1802. Thence he easily reached Granada. The Governor of the Alhambra facilitated Mr. M.'s purpose; and his protection is gratefully acknowledged. At Cordova, equal complaisance was experienced, and our artist had equal reason to congratulate himself on his good fortune! Seven years were unremittingly devoted to these delightful pursuits; and since his return to England in 1809, seven years more have been wholly given to the pleasing, but arduous, task of preparing the work for publication.

If we are rightly informed, the volume has cost the publishers about fifteen thousand pounds: which, considering

the hard times we live in, affords a speaking instance of the spirit of our London booksellers. What the Spanish nobles and men of letters will think, when copies are submitted to their examination, at Madrid, we scarcely dare venture to imagine; but, surely there were among the grandees of that country, some, in whom the patronage of such a work, considering it as referring to the antiquities and curiosities of their own country, would have been graceful and becoming.

The Contents of this volume are—the Mosque of Cordova, and the Bridge of that city:—at Granada, the Palace and Fortress of Alhambra, with its gates, halls, courts, baths, alcoves, porticos, &c. their pavements, ceilings, ornaments, inscriptions, pannels, and other decorations; not the least extraordinary of them are copies from certain Moorish pictures, representing hunting of the lion and the boar, combats of cavaliers, and interviews of knights with damsels, which afford representations of the costume of the times. Mr. M. takes some pains to justify his opinion that these are really Moorish performances; notwithstanding the law of Mahomet strictly forbade the delineation of any living thing. He observes, very justly, that the existence of the lions around their fountain proves plainly the liberty occasionally taken by these votaries of the prophet, so far removed from the original seat of Islam: and it must be acknowledged, that Sovereigns, who could indulge in sculptured figures of animals, might, with equal ease of conscience, decorate their walls with pictures of persons. It must be added, that, if these plates contain correct copies of the figures, they shew that the art of painting had been made a study among the Moors; for, certainly, those who executed these, did not now for the first time handle the pencil, but had acquired a command and facility, by practice. There is a spirit in them, which never could be the talent of a novice: there is a knowledge, not classical, certainly, but not ungraceful.

As we cannot give any idea of these plates to our readers, by description, we must content ourselves with reporting on the series: yet it must be allowed us to

say, that with whatever skill the artist has treated the famous Mosque at Cordova—and his management is excellent—it bears no comparison, as a place of worship, with our Gothic cathedrals: a height of thirty-five feet, only, and that disfigured by a secondary arch thrown across, is pitiful.

Mr. M. observes, on the timber works of this roof, and on other instances, that they afford no signs of decay; nor did he discover spiders, or their webs, in any part. "The beams contain many thousands of cubic feet: the bottoms and sides of the cross beams have been carved and painted of various colours, principally red, and with different figures: the rafters are also painted red. Such parts as retain the paint, are untouched by worms; the other parts, where the paint no longer remains are so little affected, that the decay of a thousand years is scarcely perceptible; and, what is rarely to be seen in an edifice of such antiquity, no cobwebs whatever are to be traced here. The wood employed for the timber-work, is that of the *alerce*, a species between the cedar and the pine, (the *Pinus Larix*, or white larch, we believe) which is reputed to be incorruptible."

On the plaster ornaments, or stalactites, Mr. M. also observes, that those wrought by the Moors are fresh and perfect; while those afterwards added in imitation by the Spaniards are rotten, and rapidly going to decay. The Moorish composition is supposed to have been gypsum, in powder, with a mixture of whites of eggs and oil.

On the style of those ornaments, we presume not to decide. That they are laborious, and bespeak wealth, must be admitted: that they are of that chaste description of elegance which the judicious would rejoice to see patronized among us, we cannot honestly announce. Those who have read the Arabian Nights' Entertainments with attention, will find their ideas of eastern magnificence realized in these plates; and, indeed, we ourselves can hardly help considering them rather as representing the palace of Harroun or of Soliman, than of Abdurrahman, and of "our Lord the Sultan, Abu Abdillah.

The mode of admitting light to the baths, is very ingenious; as are certain other contrivances to obtain all possible luxury of shade, in a sultry climate: nor are these the only proofs of the diligence with which the science of Architecture was studied among the Moors. As records of a people formerly conquerors of the greater part of Spain, and for ages proprietors of the territory, these magnificent structures are permanent and conspicuous. As such, they have been always beheld with admiration by travellers; and such these elaborate plates prove them to be. The volume is worthy a place on the shelves of nobility, and public institutions.

Bibliotheca Spenceriana, &c. by Rev. T. F. Dibdin, vol. I.

[Concluded from p. 744.]

Ever since Books have been distributed by means of the Press, a certain degree of value has been attached to them, because those who were most familiar with their contents, best knew the probability of reference to them at some future time; because they might be placed where they occupied no space that was demanded by more important articles; and because, with whatever negligence learning might be treated by the common herd, yet the reputation of possessing a certain portion of learning, or of possible learning, was never without its influence on the minds of those very persons who would not step an inch out of their ordinary road to obtain it.

A small collection of books has often been considered as a kind of heirloom in a family; and many black letter works, with Bibles of antient date, are still preserved, because "they belonged to my grandfather," or "great grandfather"; though the present owner never vouchsafes to open them. Those who purchased the first Specimens of the Art of Printing, while it was a novelty, preserved their copies, from the power of careful habit; and it must be confessed, that we ought to wonder that *any* examples have survived the infinity of accidents to which they were exposed, rather than, on the contrary, that so few impressions of certain edi-

tions are extant. In private hands they stood the chance of being mal-treated in every shape, by succeeding generations of owners; in public institutions they suffered very often from pilfering, dishonesty, from negligence, from the flames of war, from damps and decay.

Religious foundations chiefly concerned themselves with religious books;—and if classical works were admitted in small number, into their libraries, it was thought a token of questionable zeal, in those who too frequently studied them. The sentiment of Jerom was quoted, with a scowl of reprobation, that "Cicero's works had nothing in them of the Gospel." The inference to be drawn was analogous to that attributed to the Caliph Omar, who is said to have consigned the Alexandrian library to the flames, because the promulgation of the Koran had rendered its entire contents superfluous.

The Articles comprised in the former part of this report, were mostly what might be thought worthy of purchase and conservation by individuals of a religious profession; they had some reference to the doctrine of the Bible, or of the Church, and were such as might be seen without offence in the hands of good churchmen, whether ecclesiastics or世俗s, or even of laymen. As instances of early Typography, exhibiting the rudiments and progress of the Art, nothing can be more curious.

It should seem, that scarcely was the invention of separate metal types adopted, when the Art sprung up at once, to an execution and elegance which left but little room for the display of subsequent refinements. We know not, whether, all things considered, the boasted works of the modern press, do really surpass the merit of some which saw the light within twenty or thirty years of the happy discovery. The materials of those works are equal to any: the type, the ink, the paper, the proportion of the text, the clearness of the impression, the evenness of the colour, and the handsome appearance of the whole, are inexpressibly honourable to the spirit and emulation engaged on them.

Theology, is naturally, the first division of this Catalogue, after the Intro-

duction; and the first article in it is that wonderful production, the **BIBLIA LATINA VULGATA**, which is supposed to have been printed by Gutenberg and Mentz, between the years 1450, and 1455, in two Volumes, folio: The first Edition of the Bible; and further distinguished by Mr. Dibdin, as probably, the first work printed with metal types. This opinion has not been hastily formed by its author; he has not only examined and re-examined the copy; but he has consulted almost, or altogether, every writer who could furnish any additional means of arriving at satisfaction on the point.

This is commonly called among connoisseurs the *Mazarine Bible*; because the copy of it first discovered, was in the library of Cardinal Mazarine, at Paris. After describing its peculiarities, Mr. D. adds,

This work is justly praised for the strength and beauty of the paper, the exactness of the register, the lustre of the ink, and the general splendour and magnitude of the volume. As an early, if not the earliest specimen of the Art of Printing, it is a wonderful production. There are neither signatures, catchwords, numerals, nor running titles: and the water-marks are those of the Bull's Head and Bunch of Grapes. In the readings of the text (says Masch) there is nothing particularly worth mentioning: they agree, almost entirely, with those in the Mentz edition of 1462. Copies of this work are necessarily of extraordinary rarity. At Paris there are two; one UPON VELLUM magnificently bound in 4 vols; the other upon paper, imperfect—in which appears the memorandum of an illuminator, or binder, of the name of Cremer, with the date of 1456; clearly proving the existence of the Bible before that period. The Mazarin Library contains the paper copy described by De Bure. The Royal Library at Berlin has a copy UPON VELLUM: and three others upon paper, would appear to be in the public libraries at Frankfort, Hanover, and Leipsic.

In our own country, besides the present very beautiful copy, upon paper, there are similar ones in the Royal and Bodleian Libraries; and a fourth is in the fine collection of Sir Mark Masterman Sykes, Bart.

What prodigious encouragement the art must have met with from the in-

genous, to justify the conception and execution of so great an undertaking, in such early days ! Hail to the memory of those who contributed to support it !

The continuation describes many German (Vulgate) Bibles of extreme rarity ; that of Mentz, 1462, folio, is the most celebrated, because the best known, among Bibliographers ; by some of whom it has been called "*famigeratissima et magnificentissima illa Biblia.*" It is the first edition which bears the name of a printer, with the place and year of its execution : so that there is no ambiguity attending its *character*. It has uniformly been sold (especially when *upon vellum*) for higher prices than other editions. The perfection of its workmanship is astonishing. The imprint, and printer's device, are given, in red : but the device is sometimes not inserted. Several copies of this work, some on vellum, others on paper, are known, in different parts of Europe : and this is the more remarkable, because the city of Mentz was sacked, towards the close of the year in which it was printed. Probably, the support it received, was extensive, throughout Germany, &c. : and these subscription copies being delivered early in the year, escaped the general pillage ; which appears to have been most destructive : nor could the press escape. In fact, the Mentz press is supposed to have felt the shock severely : during the three years ensuing, it almost stood still : such are the fatal effects of War on liberal studies and literature !

It will easily be understood that this demand for Bibles, implied an increasing desire in the public to become acquainted with the contents of a volume so precious ; and it is to the honour of the Catholics, that they at that time assisted in promoting this object. The first Vulgate Bible, printed at Rome, dates in 1471, folio : annexed to it, is an interpretation of the Hebrew words and names ; which certainly, then, increased its utility, as now, it augments the curiosity of copies.

This work, however, was not performed by Roman Artists ; but, by Germans, Sweynheym and Pannartz, concerning whom our readers have seen

some curious particulars, in our sixth volume, page 229. Their distress in this foreign country, should appear to have arisen from want of general patronage ; insomuch, that although they were under Papal protection, yet they do not seem to have enjoyed Roman encouragement. Whether this were owing to their being natives of Germany, a country, not in favour at Rome ; or whether there really was no disposition in the Cardinals generally, or among the Ecclesiastics, or among the public, to promote learning, is of no great moment : probably, all these causes of indifference might combine to overwhelm the unfortunate printers.

These suspicions are somewhat countenanced by certain latin verses, which form the colophon of the new Testament, in this article. They have been translated to this effect :

Whoe'er you be who on these pages look,
Read if you'd know what artist wrought the
book ;
Rough German names perhaps may cause
your smiles ;
But these will grow familiar by their toils ;
Arnold Pannartz and Conradus Sweynheym,
By printing it at Rome first gained esteem,
While Peter with his brother Francis joined,
To furnished house-room for the work designed.

This work is printed in a delicate Roman type, in long lines. Its rarity is extreme : according to Sweynheym and Pannartz's own list of printed books, there were only 275 copies of it printed.

The first Latin Bible printed at Paris, was in 1475. Folio. In the same year appeared the first edition of the New Testament, as a separate work.

The first German Bible, is without date ; the text is a pure version of the Latin Vulgate : the time probably before 1470.

There were several other impressions of the Bible, in different towns of Germany, prior to Luther's, in 1524.

An Italian Bible was published in 1471, without the name of Printer, or place, in two Volumes, Folio. It is distinguished, by professing to be the "*Biblia in lingua vulgare traduta : lo primo libro secondo la lingua Greca*

e chiamato Genesis: cioè in Latino Generatione: in quoal si manifesta l'origine del mondo. C. J."

The present copy is rendered more curious by having the permission of Pope Sixtus V. when Cardinal Peretti, to Marco Lachi and his wife, to peruse this book. Cardinal Peretti was at this time Inquisitor of the Holy Office, in Venice, A.D. 1557—60.

As such documents, though well known, do not come under our hands every day, we transcribe this :

*Fr. Felix Perettus de Monte alto
Regens, et Inqr. vidit, et admittit manu
propria per
Domino Marco Lachi, et ejus uxore,
ut in Indice
Sma. Inquis.*

Fr. Felix Perettus.

The first Book to which a date is subjoined, is a Psalter of 1457. Folio : printed at Mentz. It was intended as a Choir book, for Cathedrals. It is one of the most curious books that the art of Printing ever produced ; the capitals being printed in different colours, to imitate illuminated Missals, &c. which they do, with wonderful precision. It has been doubted whether the printers of the present day could equal it : certainly, they could not excel it ; and yet this is one of the early specimens of the art. Two or three copies are known : but those in good condition, are of great value.

A Latin Psalter, printed at Mentz in 1490 has the *notes*, or full chant, *printed* with it ; and this is rendered the more remarkable, not only by the convenience of this addition, but, by the circumstance of the denial by the Abbe Rive, that they are *printed*. Having *never seen the work*, he insists they are *manuscript* : and sharply reproves Mattaire and others, for affirming what they saw, and believing their own eyes. This *vehement* is completely *à la Francise* : —now, who can say the *Bibliomania* is a disease without danger ?

After Psalters follow Breviaries, Missals, &c.—then Commentators on the Bible, beginning with Thomas Aquinas, Rome 1470. Folio, 2 Vols.

The Fathers are introduced by “ *Ambrusii Officia*,” Milan 1474 ; although

Augustinus de Civitate Dei, printed at Subiaco, has the earlier date of 1467. This is the first impression of a work which has been recently rendered the more interesting, as it is considered to be the foundation of those opinions—which, brought forward by *Godeschalcus* in the ninth century, were adopted by Calvin in the sixteenth, and so far as the doctrine of Predestination is concerned, distinguish the followers of that divine. This work was soon afterwards translated into French, and published at Abbeville, 1486. Folio, 2 Vols.

We ought not to pass over, without notice, an Edition of Augustin “ *de Arte Predicandi*,” without place or date, folio, to which is prefixed an acknowledgement of the great difficulties then experienced in obtaining *correct* copies of books : the Editor says—

I call God to witness that I have used great diligence in correcting this work ; having examined all the (M. S.) copies of it which could be found in the public and private libraries of Heidelberg, Spire, Worms, and even STRASBURG. And since, from such an attempt, I learnt that this same work of St. Austin was rarely found even in great and valuable libraries, and still more rarely could be procured from any of those libraries, for transcription,—and what was more vexatious, it was, when procured, very seldom correct, and perfect—therefore, I was induced to labour hard to correct the text, according to the copy in my possession, with all due care and attention, &c. He then goes on to say, in order that the text so corrected, might be multiplied into many copies, that he knew no other method by which this object could be more expeditiously effected, than by persuading “ *John Mentelin*, a discreet man, inhabitant of Strasburgh, and master of the art of printing, to undertake the task,” &c.

This is spoken like an honest man ; a man who well appreciated the advantages of literature, and of the press. Could we depend on the correctness of his copy, and on the competence of his judgement, and critical skill, nothing could be more acceptable than his services. He saw what was right ; and his labours were well-directed towards obtaining it.

Another edition with the same canon, is described as recommended to the

conduct of John Fast—*Discreto viro incole Maguntinensi impressorie artis magistro*—who made some technical improvements on Mentelin's volume; which, in other respects, he copied. As he died in 1466, this production must be, at the latest, of that date; and it being a repetition of a former work, that former work, was of course, earlier still; and consequently, the art of criticism,—an art of the greatest importance, was then studied, and practiced.

Various other Fathers follow; but as the intention of the noble owner was to select only the most remarkable works, and as Mr. D.'s. intention is to announce the most valuable, or singular, only, this branch of the catalogue is not much extended.

The division of "Antient Classics," commences with "Æsopus, Vita et Fable," Greek and Latin, without date, name, or place. Esop seems to have been in as high favour then, as he is now; and probably, from similar motives, his fables were adorned with cuts. These instances of the skill and diligence of early engravers, are now interesting, as they form a part of the history of the art, and as they shew the modes and ideas of the times: no small object to the inquisitive mind.

A similar confession and complaint of the inaccuracy of MS. copies in Italy, with that which was made in Germany, is recorded by the Bishop of Aleria, who edited an edition of Aulus Gellius, from the press of Sweynheym and Pannartz, at Rome, in 1469. He says,

—This proved a very arduous task at first—for a great part of the Latin was corrupted through the negligence of transcribers, and a much greater part of the Greek depraved, maimed, and mutilated. Even that which remained entire, was scarcely understood by Latin scholars, by reason of their ignorance in Greek. Some attempts have been made by persons skilled in both tongues, to restore this jewel to its former lustre; but they, either discouraged by the difficulty, or diverted by other affairs, desisted from the undertaking.

By the assistance of Theodore Gaza, this learned prelate accomplished the purpose he had at heart; he rectified the Latin text, and rendered the Greek

intelligible; in fact, his Greek is so correctly printed, that Mattaire could find but fourteen faults of impression in two whole pages, containing seventy six lines of considerable length. Let due honour be this bishop's prolonged reward. But among the illustrious patrons of learning always has stood, and ever will stand, in the most conspicuous place, Cardinal Ximenes, whose labours and patronage produced the famous Complutensian copy of the Scriptures; the Mosarabic Missal,—of which Mr. D. inserts an interesting account—and other learned works, notwithstanding the weight of the state rested upon him, and he was for years the support of the Spanish Monarchy, and of the monarch on the throne.

It is impossible to restrain acknowledgments of gratitude to many other patrons of learning, and of the press, after the advantages of the press became known, and it had surmounted the difficulties always attendant on new inventions. Especially are those entitled to honour, who superintended critical editions of authors:—Could they have foreseen the subsequent importance to which literature was destined to rise, throughout the world, including that branch of it, they would have been equally anxious that their MSS, though supposed to be done with, should nevertheless have been carefully preserved for future reference; which is, we may venture to say, the only thing wanting to render the obligations of succeeding *literati* to their diligence and learning, complete.

These first editions do, indeed, represent such Manuscripts as their editors found it convenient to collate; but, as the learned of the present day are certainly more competent to the task than their predecessors, they would have been gratified with opportunities of forming comparisons, never imagined by those of ancient time.

From these hints on the Contents of the first Volume of this splendid performance, our Readers will anticipate the pleasure to be derived from what the learned Author reports in Continuation: the student, and the man of science will readily acknowledge their obligations, and wish the example of such communications to be generally followed.

Improved Agriculture, and the Suppression of Smuggling, Property Tax, and Poor's Rates; with the Maintenance of Rents, Cheapness of Living, the Prosperity of the Farmer, the Advancement of Commerce, Navigation and Manufactures, and the Constant Employment of the Poor: being a Display of the Augmentability of the Resources of the British Empire, principally on the Basis of an Improved Agriculture; including a Sketch of the Flemish System, and Plans for Introducing it into the United Kingdom. Dedicated to the Prince Regent. By F. Vanderstraeten. 8vo. Price 10s. 6d. Longman and Co. London. 1816.

WE have given this title at full length, because, we are not unwilling to allow the writer to state his pretensions in his own way, and as being a foreigner he may plead exemption from the laws of Title pages, to which natives may deem it their duty, and find it their interest, to conform.

This is not the only indulgence we are willing to grant him, on condition that the contents of his book should be justified by experience. He could not possibly have selected more important subjects for the Statesman, and the Patriot, than those here announced; had they been proposed as themes for so many Prize Essays—a mode, by the bye, from which the Continent has received much benefit, in reference to Science and Art—had they been so proposed, all the world would have acknowledged the propriety of the choice, and the benevolence of the intention. Without that stimulus, Mr. Vanderstraeten has directed his attention in this direction; and though a Fleming, proposes to confer most essential benefits on the United Kingdom.

We are not so inseparably wedded to National prejudices as to disallow the excellencies of other countries, or to place our native island in *every thing* above others. Nature has not been so iniquitously partial: it is enough, if she has put in our power the possibility of compensating the defects of our situation by the industry of our population,

and of making the most of her liberality by our skill, judgment, and perseverance.

Mr. V. professes to have seen the whole system he recommends reduced to practice, in his own country. That Flanders enjoys a most productive husbandry, admits of no doubt;—from that country we formerly obtained almost all the delicacies, and certainly all the luxuries, furnished by the vegetable kingdom; our valuable species of apples and other fruits, our salads, &c. Flanders is situated under the same latitudes as part of Britain; and in respect to fertility of soil, Mr. V. assures us that it is in no wise superior. The perpetual harvests which it boasts, are owing to diligence and labour, to management and order, to perseverance and constancy. His proposal is, to assimilate England to Flanders; to double the productive powers of the land; and to furnish employment for all the increase of our population, in the labours of the field, preparatory to this happy result.

He insists that, so far from producing the highest instances of profit derived from Flemish acres, he has calculated on no more than a fair medium. He affirms also, that Sir John Sinclair, who lately visited that country for purposes of observation, and has acknowledged his surprise at some instances of profit, did not see the *real* Flemish Agriculture; but rather a portion of imported management: being prevented by the then military state of the country. It is to be hoped, therefore, that Sir John will ascertain this fact, and allow the public to reap the benefit of his better informed, and more leisurely, observations.

It should seem, that in October 1814, Mr. V. transmitted memorials on the Agriculture of Flanders to England: with proposals for augmenting our revenues by no less a sum than £7,000,000, to which add the double product of the land, the country would be benefited to the amount of—we know not how many millions, more. The Ministers, to whom these flattering proposals were addressed, says Mr. V. sent over Sir John Sinclair to examine the matter: pity he had not the opportunity

of giving that eminent agriculturist a confidential meeting !

Into these particulars we cannot enter. The question is, how far the proposals in this volume can be realized among us ? How far will this writer undertake on a limited scale, and under the superintendency of some of the Agricultural Societies now flourishing in Britain, to produce those effects which his volume describes ?

The principal process that he recommends, is not altogether new to our spirited Agriculturists, they have been in the practice of turning up from as deep as the plough would go, a new mass of earth, which had been lying at rest for some years. Mr. V. says it should have been turned up *by the spade*. It should be so renewed every three years, or every seven years.

This operation, especially in light soils, is performed with great rapidity. A good workman can dig in the space of a day the twenty-fifth part of an acre, to the depth of eighteen inches at one stroke of the spade. He buries the upperstratum or layer, and brings to the surface the lower layer, a layer, which has produced no crop for three or for seven years, nor the same crop for six or for fourteen; and which, while it has thus passed *under the surface*, *its three, or its seven years of fallow*, has been enriched, not only by the decomposition of weeds, of the straw of corn, and of the roots of the crops which it had borne; but, further, with all the salts of the manure laid upon the surface, carried down, by the rain, under the layer, which, through that interval, has produced the crops.

It is, therefore (if I may be permitted so to express myself), a layer of new earth which is periodically brought upon the surface of the fields of Flanders, free from weeds and noxious roots, and containing already, within itself, great principles of fertility. To all these advantages, we are to add, the manure which the farmer spreads upon it, with more abundance, and the hoeings which he repeats upon it oftener, than in any other country; the perfect acquaintance which he possesses of the species and quantity of manure which best suits every kind of soil, and the modifications which belong to the respective cultures of lands on plains and those on mountains, and the scrupulous choice of his seeds; and we shall no longer be astonished at the rich returns he obtains.

This scrupulous choice of seeds we believe to be a main *item* in the secret: the practical Agriculturist knows, that seed however promising, rarely answers on its own soil, a second time: and we have seen with great pain, in some of our Agricultural Journals, accounts of heavy crops obtained from light seed: they should have been gathered and forgotten; not held out for imitation.

Says Mr. V.

As to the choice of grain and seeds for sowing, we ought never to use such as were grown on the lands to be sown; nor to regard the difference of expense attendant on the purchase of seed which is more healthy and heavier.

Of potatoes, we ought to purchase the sorts which are at the same time excellent in their quality, and superior in their produce. I have witnessed a striking example of the advantage to be derived from the change of these roots. Two farmers, who cultivated with equal skill and industry lands of an equal quality, and manured them in equal abundance, and who procured annually, from Brabant, for planting their potatoes, roots of an excellent kind, and which yielded, in that province, three hundred hundred-weight per English acre, while the other sorts yield, in the same province, only two hundred hundred-weight; these farmers obtained, from these roots, one year with another, five hundred and forty hundred-weight per English acre. At length, one of them imagined, that he might save the expense of carriage of his seed potatoes, by using those of his own growth, the produce of the Brabant sort. He made the experiment for two years; but the produce which he obtained was so inferior to that of his neighbour, that at the end of that term, he returned to his former practice. Another proof, which I shall adduce, to show the effect of change of seed upon the amount of the crop, is, that when, during the latter years of the usurpation of Bonaparte, Flanders was deprived of her usual supply of flax-seed from the North, the crops of that valuable plant constantly failed, and the produce was not more than half the usual quantity.

Our Author adds in a note.

This great produce will doubtless astonish the English farmer. I shall beg the reader to reflect, that in England, the upper layer of the soil, from which the crops are produced, is never changed; that this layer, which is never suffered to rest,

may have lost a part of its ancient fertility; that dung is not spread in England with the same abundance as in Flanders; and further, that it is possible the species of potatoes grown in England have degenerated, as certain species have done, in some districts of Flanders. Thirty years ago, the produce of these species diminished from year to year, and the inhabitants were in fear of being deprived of this important root, through the refusal of the earth to yield it. The alarm was general; in so pressing an emergence, there was no time to make the experiment of sowing the seed; such an attempt never having been made. Some asserted that the seed of potatoes was barren, and others that it was fruitful. A fortunate accident put an end to this perplexity. A physician, passing by a dung-hill upon which the hay or straw of potatoes had been thrown, observed, at the insertion of the branches on the stem, some green threads, which, all the rest being dry, he suspected to be the germs of new plants. He picked them off, planted them in his garden, and had a crop of potatoes from them. He published his discovery. His example was imitated; and, two years after the alarm had ceased, the practice became general, in the districts to which I refer, not to plant potatoes except in grounds newly dug. The new species obtained is superior in produce and qualify to the ancient ones; though inferior, in both respects, to those of Brabant. In thirty years, it has lost none of its good qualities.

The physician's discovery presents some other particularities, worthy of remark; and I shall speak of them in the fullest detail in my work, with the addition of an engraving of the stalk of the potatoe, with its threads, in order that such readers as shall repeat the experiment may not be deceived as to the true germ; all the green shoots at the insertion of the branches not being germs.

These Histories are instructive: and we earnestly recommend, that, *coute qui coute*, this potatoe be obtained from Brabant—from the very best place—and at the very first hand. The notice of the Northern flax seed must not be overlooked. What mischief has not ambition wrought!

It is owing to this system that Flanders sees none of her children emigrate through want, says Mr. V. and that her villages have no other poor to support, than such as are disabled by age, accident, or sickness.

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But, much is also due to the order of the crops: to the principle of having always some usable crop on the ground; to the mode of supporting stock, for the purpose of manure; and to the introduction of crops still more profitable than that of wheat. Connected with this part of his subject, Mr. V. introduces a piece of information, not without interest to the British Manufacturer.

Now, there is nothing but the introduction of the methods and courses of the Flemish agriculture which can, by its annual double crops, of which one is, so to say, constantly in foldering herbs for cattle; there is nothing but the introduction of this system, which can put the English farmer in condition to raise a greater number of heads of cattle, the only means of abating the prices of the necessaries of this class, as well as that of wool, which is so enormously dear, in proportion to what it formerly was, that this high price joined to the wages of the manufacturer, will produce the inevitable effect of depriving England of that considerable branch of her export-trade, the trade in coarse woollen cloths with the different countries of Europe, into which, before the wars of the French revolution, she sent immense quantities.

For, as these countries were deprived, by the tyranny of Buonaparte, a series of years, of English woollen goods, individuals have established many manufactories of common cloths, with which, they supply, not only the internal consumption, but a large export trade, because, for three reasons, they are able to undersell the English manufacturer. First, because they pay no tax on their industry; secondly, because the price of wool is lower in their countries, than in England; and, thirdly, because wages are infinitely lower, through the low price of necessaries, which cost only about half, and even less, what they cost in England.

We recommend the following to the attention of the Cider and Perry counties. Our readers have lately seen in our pages distressing accounts from them, in respect to their apple trees: let us hear this foreigner's opinion on the subject.

Agriculture could advantageously convert that part of its soil which was employed in the culture of the crops whose products should become excessive, into orchards, planted with apple and pear-trees, of which the fruits would serve, as well for the use of the table, in sorts of every season, as to make cider and perry.

I have read in English authors, that the gross value of the produce obtained, in England, from an acre of pear trees, the fruit of which is converted into perry, is equal to that which many persons in France derive from good vineyards.

I have drank perry in England, and have found it truly delicious. The high price at which it is sold appears to me to prove, that an immensely greater quantity than the present consumption would be sold, if it were at a lower price.*

* It appears to be agreed in England, that the cider-apples degenerate. To what cause can this degeneration be owing? Are they planted in contrary soils? Do they plant young trees in the same earth as that in which the old trees that are removed grew? Do they not take away with sufficient care the roots of the old tree, which, as we have seen, are the habitations of a multitude of worms, which feed upon them, and which cause the most serious damage to the young trees, by drawing their nourishment from their roots, and thus opening the sap-vessels, whence the sap flows out into the ground, instead of feeding the trunk, branches, and leaves of the trees; and which loss of sap must be still more prejudicial to fruit-trees because it serves to nourish the branches which yield the fruit. Or, rather, do they not dig the earth sufficiently deep, before planting the young trees, to facilitate the passage of the water, which without this, lodges above or on the same level with the roots, and rots them? This digging, as we have seen, procures another advantage; that of bringing up to the surface of the earth, the exhausted lower stratum, and supplying its place with the upper stratum which has lost no part of its fertility; because the roots, which are placed lower, have drawn none of its juices. Is it, to conclude, to the want of care in choosing good and vigorous shoots, or wild stocks, for grafting? Are the grafts made without sufficient care and attention? I think that the degeneration may possibly be ascribable to one or other of these causes, if, which I am not informed, the precautions I have mentioned are neglected. Already, as I have been told, one species is extinct, and others are threatened with the same fate. In Flanders, no species of fruit-tree, which was ever possessed there, is extinct. I shall join to my projected work, a little tract on the cultivation of orchards and fruit trees in Flanders. I shall, also, mention there, the means by which the inhabitants have succeeded, within these few

Agriculture, with equal success, may derive, especially in the neighbourhood of towns, a part of its lands to kitchen-herbs, which are in great estimation with the inhabitants of the Continent, on account of the inviting cookery they receive. The use of vegetables is very limited in England; in part through the high prices at which they are sold, and also, perhaps, because (at least among the middle classes), they are not dressed in a savoury manner.*

Flanders was, and still is the land of fine vegetables: it has had the experience of several centuries.

A good part of the advances of the farmer returns to him daily by the sale of milk, butter, and cheese, the reader may judge for himself from the produce in milk and butter of the cows of Flanders. They yield daily, on an average, for two hundred and eighty days in the year, twenty quarts of milk, English measure; which, converted into butter, gives a pound and a half, English weight. The value of the product in milk would be greater in England; because it might be partly converted into cheese. This latter article is not made in Flanders, because the skimmed milk is generally drank by the country people.

I am assured, that in England, cows yield, on an average, only ten quarts of milk each per day. If this is correct, it would be very advantageous to fetch the cows from Flanders, in order to obtain a

years, in obtaining many new species of excellent pears and peaches, and a great variety of roses. I render all justice to the excellent work of Forsyth; but I think the reader will not be displeased to become acquainted with methods a little different, and which are crowned with an equal, or with greater success, and which have led to new discoveries.

* At the *tables-d'hôte* abroad, I have often heard Englishmen utter exclamations on the goodness of the vegetables. They would willingly have made them the only article of their meal, especially on their first arrival in the country. They have told me, that if they were prepared in the same manner in England, the consumption would be immense. During the life of my father, who was largely engaged in English commerce, we often had at our table his English correspondents, who assured me, that they found the vegetables at the tables of private families in Flanders as much superior to those at the inns, as the latter to those cooked in England.

double product; which would be perfectly easy, if they were fed in the same manner as in Flanders.

We have not entered into this gentleman's calculations; neither have we analysed his course of crops, nor his line of officers and troops appointed to protect the coast against smuggling; nor his estimate of the cost of living in Britain as experienced by individuals, and by the nation. At some of these results Mr. V. expresses his wonder: others in their turn will wonder at some, which have escaped him. We wish to recommend the work: partly, because, he must be either a very good or a very bad farmer, who does not derive from it half a guinea's worth of information; and partly because Mr. V. proposes to publish a complete Treatise on Flemish Agriculture, with plates of instruments, and other material instructions. This we much desire to see: it must do good; and may do unspeakable and lasting good.

On some other things stated in the volume, we give no opinion. Our friends who have returned from Flanders, admit the truth of many of Mr. V.'s statements; but, they venture to assert, that he has not seen the whole of English management in its best form; and therefore he is liable to inaccuracy, in estimating the quantity of its produce: they say too, that in such parts of Flanders as they have visited, they discerned advantages, as to the level of the country, as to the distribution of manure, and as to the natural access of irrigation, &c. which greatly furthered the industry of the agriculturist, which they acknowledge was great and laudable—these do not occur in all parts of England. The *levels* of Flanders differ much from the undulations of our most fertile counties. They fear, therefore, that the prospect taken by Mr. V. may not be realized; and they are afraid that the *golden harvests* he anticipates for himself, will fall greatly short of his expectation. We should be sorry if that were to prove the fact, though no fault might be imputed to any one; and we repeat our wishes for the appearance of the promised work of this ingenuous foreigner. He offers, it is true, to go over directly, and engage labourers, in-

struments, seeds of proper kinds, &c. for the present season. He must have greater patience with our countrymen than is implied in this proposal. Our farmers must first be convinced: but conviction is the fruit of opposition put to silence by evidence. When his works have had this effect, his proposals will be accepted, and supported with infinite spirit and glee.

There is a short Analysis of this work, which is sent *gratis* to Booksellers, for distribution.

The History of Persia. By Col. Sir John Malcolm.

[Concluded from p. 731.]

WE are glad when contemplating the ill preserved histories of ancient states and people, to advance with all convenient speed towards the period of authentic accounts. Fable is a treacherous warrant for belief; and Poetry is little better. The principal personages of Poetry may have some claims on our confidence, though the incidents in which they are engaged may be incredible, as described. Such appears to be the fact in regard to the History of Rostum and his family. That such persons existed, is generally acknowledged; that they were chiefs, and probably, "Lord Protectors over the Monarch," as many a grand Vizir has been since, is likely; but, they never assumed the throne. At length the throne emerged from its thraldom, and Sir John finds the elected Sovereign of Herodotus, Dejoces, in the Kai Kobad of Firdosi, as we have already observed he finds the Cyrus of the Greek writer in the Kai Koosroo of the Persian poet. It is doubtful whether the Greeks or the Persians indulge most in fable, when the invasion of Greece by Xerxes is in question: that such a fact took place, there is no occasion to deny; but, under such a person, and attended with such circumstances, is extremely dubious. Even the battle at Marathon seems to be fully as well supported by the antiquities recently found there by British travellers; as by accounts received from the Historians of the vain-glorious and boasting nations of Greece.

The history of Alexander is dismissed in less than half a page by our author: the principal facts, such as the invasion of Persia, the defeat and subsequent death of Darius, the generosity of the conqueror, and the strong impression which his noble and humane conduct made on his dying enemy, are equally acknowledged by Greek and Persian. But the eastern writers have grafted on his extensive renown the most extravagant inventions of imagination; and their exaggeration is almost all praise.

A period of nearly five centuries, during which the two branches of the Arsacides governed in Persia, is little better than a blank: Ferdosi passes it over, as one of which no trace of its history had been preserved. A state of confusion, he says, succeeded the death of Alexander, during which petty rulers distracted the state, which presented the suffering spectacle of a nation without a chief. After this the Sassanian dynasty ascended the throne; the history of Persia assumes a new character, and there is as fair an agreement between eastern and western writers, as can be expected from authors of different nations. But, still the Persian historians have no dates.

The remains of the ancient history of Persia are much like the remains of those palaces which formerly adorned the various provinces of that Kingdom: they are ruins, and scarcely can their plan be traced: certainly, their distinctions and accommodations are no more. Yet, they demonstrate the greatness and the power of those at whose command they were erected: and to these the present writer pays an attention, for which he has our sincerest thanks.

Not only the palace of Persepolis but the face of the mountain at the foot of which it is situated, and many of the rocks in its vicinity, are ornamented with sculpture, in which we may trace a connexion with the page of Ferdosi; and there is ample evidence to prove, that the Persians were in the habit of describing, by sculpture, both their religious ceremonies, and the principal events of their history. Several of the figures at Persepolis are represented as adoring fire, and in the vicinity of Shah-pour (a city about eighty miles to the west of Shiraz, which was the capital of Shah-pour or Sapor, the first) we find, carved

upon the rock, a representation of that Monarch holding the Roman Emperor, Valerian, prisoner, while he receives some ambassadors, who supplicate the release of the royal captive. Opposite to this monument of triumph are some more pieces of historical sculpture; in which there is one compartment that represents a King, seated in state, amid a group of figures standing before him, one of whom offers two-heads to the Monarch's notice. If we wanted other evidence, this alone would mark the state of civilization to which a nation had advanced, that could suffer its glory to be perpetuated by a representation of so barbarous a character.

Of these sculptures, Sir John favours us with truly interesting plates. They certainly present these historical evidences more completely, than any we before possessed. Some of them are extremely well executed. The most considerable, is an arch cut in the rock, fifty or sixty feet in height, twenty in depth, and twenty four in breadth; over the centre of the arch, is an emblematical figure resembling a crescent; and on each side an angel, [somewhat resembling the Arch of Titus, at Rome,] with a wreath or diadem, in one hand, and a cup in the other. At the extremity of this arched excavation, is the gigantic figure of a man on horseback, clothed in full armour. There are three figures over this, and the sides of the cave are covered with very fine sculpture, representing in one compartment, the hunting of the wild boar along the banks of the river, by men in boats, and on elephants; and on the opposite side, the same figures on horseback, and on elephants, are represented as pursuing the deer. There are various other sculptures* also.

* For the purpose of enabling our readers to compare the translation of the inscriptions, accompanying some of these figures, with those given in our Lit. Pan. Vol. XL. p. 50, 51, we transcribe the following from a note in this work. "Silvester de Sacy, a member of the Institute at Paris, has made the following translation of this inscription, which is divided into two parts.

The first.—"This figure is that of a worshipper of Hormuzd, or God, the excellent Shapor, King of Kings, of Iran and An-Iran, a celestial germ of a heavenly race, the son of the adorer of God, the ex-

The progress of Mohammedism in Persia, was rapid, sudden, and uncontrollable. Our readers have seen something of it in Major Price's "Mahomedan History." We shall not therefore enlarge on this part of the present writer's labours. It appears that Arabs, who at that time fixed themselves in this country, left descendants, who still remain a distinct race, and still continue to preserve the manner and appearance of their forefathers, though they no longer retain their language. The religious enthusiasm of the first professors of Islam, cooled, after a while, in a distant land, and amid peaceful settlements. The Caliphs became enfeebled, and the sceptre of Persia glittered as a prize, to be won by the most active. Yacoub-ben-Leis, the son of a pewterer, became first a robber, and a captain of robbers; then he usurped the government of one province after another, till he nearly engrossed the whole. He died when within prospect of such fortune, A. D. 877. His brothers succeeded to his place, but not to his power, and his house sunk as it had risen. Various other families fluctuated in like manner; from obscure origin they were distinguished for a time; then they, or their successors, returned to obscurity again. Some few of them lived respected, and died regretted. Among these must be placed Ismail, who died A. D. 907.

All Eastern authors agree in their character of Ismail Samanee. He was, they state, brave, generous, pious, and just. We are informed, that he spurned at the proffered treasures of Amer-ben-Leis. "Your family," said he to that Chief,

excellent Hormuzd; King of Kings, of Iran and An-Iran, a celestial germ of a heavenly race, grandson of the excellent Narses, King of Kings."

The second.—"This figure is that of a worshipper of Hormuzd, or God, the excellent Varahan, King of Kings, King of Iran and An-Iran, a celestial germ of a heavenly race, son of the adorer of God, the excellent Shapoor, King of Kings," &c.

Sir John says, he gave this inscription to Moullah Firoze, a learned priest of the Parsees at Bombay, who assured him that this translation was correct;—but, that Eran, and An-Eran, meant believers and unbelievers. He had no knowledge of the Greek.

(when he was prisoner, and offered to reveal his riches), "were pewterers; fortune favoured you for a day, and you abused her favours, by plundering the property of the faithful. That wicked act has rendered your downfall as rapid, as your rise. Seek not to make my fate like yours, which it would be, if I soiled my hands with such sacrilegious wealth." But, the virtue of this Prince endured a more severe trial. His army, after he had taken Herat, was in a state of the most extreme distress for want of money. Ismail had given his word not to levy a contribution on that city, but the clamours of his soldiers loudly demanded that he should consider their merits, and their wants, before a faith that had been, they argued, too hastily pledged. Ismail was, however, firm, and as the army became every hour more distressed and discontented, he ordered them to march away, lest the temptation to violate his word, which he had ever held sacred, should be too great. He had gone, we are told by the Persian historians, but a short distance, when a ruby necklace of one of his ladies, was carried away by a vulture, by which from its red appearance, it was mistaken for meat. The bird was watched, and at last seen to deposit the jewel in a dry well, which was immediately searched. The necklace was recovered, and several boxes of treasure were found lying near it, which proved to be part of the wealth of Amer, that his servant, Sam, had stolen from his palace at Seistan. The monarch rejoiced at this boon of fortune; he instantly paid his army, and bade them take a lesson from what had happened, and learn, that God would never desert that man who withstood temptation, and preserved inviolate the faith that he had solemnly pledged.

In the course of his work our observant author informs us that the present Persian cavalry, use their fire arms as the Parthians did their bows, by firing at the enemy the moment they commence their retreat. Their fire, probably, is not very destructive, but perseverance may render it very harassing.

The invasion and conquest of Hindooostan, by Mahmood, about A. D. 1024, is marked by well-conceived expressions of Mahometan zeal. We need not observe, that the Brahmins were idolators; such they still continue.—After having been twice beat off from his attack on the Temple of Somnauth, which the Brahmins defended with all the fury of despair, he drew off his

troops; but afterwards, obtaining a decisive victory, over a Hindoo Army, the Brahmins deserted their sacred fortress.

According to all authors, the spoil found in the Temple of Somnauth was immense: but the glory which Mahmood claimed, was, the destruction of the celebrated idol, which is represented as a gigantic image, fifteen feet in height. The King, after giving it a blow with his mace, ordered that it should be broke, and that two fragments should be sent to Ghizni: one to be thrown at the threshold of the great Mosque, the other in the Court of his Palace: and two more were directed to be transmitted to Mecca and Medinah, that they might remain at the sacred cities, as monuments of his pious valour. At this moment a number of Brahmins came forward, and offered several millions of money if he would spare their idol. His nobles entreated Mahmood to accept the ransom, but that prince, exclaiming that he desired the title of *a breaker not a seller of idols*, commanded them to destroy it. A few more blows discovered an immense quantity of rich jewels that had been concealed in the hollow parts of this image; and proved, that the priests of the Temple had been actuated by other than pious motives; for the treasures concealed were found to be of much greater value than the sum they had offered for the ransom of their idol.

It is this Mahmood to whom we owe what remains of the ancient History of Persia, as preserved in the "Shah Namah." The Tartar tribes over-run Persia, at the close of the eleventh century. Tamerlane, i. e. "Timour the Lame," raised himself to the throne of Persia, about 1387. He was a barbarian of the bloodiest kind, as his massacres in India demonstrate. He proposed to attack China; but death conquered him, in 1405, soon after he had crossed the river Jaxartes, then in a frozen state.

An Arabian author has written his life with all the virulence of an enemy.—The following description, in which this writer introduces the Genius of Winter as threatening, with retributive vengeance, the tyrant warrior, who disregarded not only man, but the elements, is a fine example of his animated and bold, but poetic style.—"Winter," he observes, "surrounded Timour's army: the sharp sleet and the cold blast opposed their progress. They were given over to the fury of the tempest. The Genius of the storm entered his assem-

bly, and was heard to exclaim in a voice of thunder, 'Stop thy rapid career, thou unjust tyrant! How long dost thou mean to carry flames over an unhappy world? If thou art a spirit of hell, so am I: we are both old, and our occupation is the same,—that of subjugating slaves: and most baneful is the effect of pestilential stars, when they meet in terrible conjunction. But proceed to extirpate mankind, and render earth cold! yet thou wilt find at last that my blasts are colder than thine. If thou canst boast of countless bands, who, faithful to thy orders, harass and destroy; know, that my wintry days are, with God's aid, destroyers also! and, by the Almighty that liveth, I will abate thee nothing! Thou shalt be overwhelmed with my vengeance! and all the fire thou hast shall not save thee from the cold death of the icy tempest!'

Does the reader recollect no modern Hero to whom this animated apostrophe might have been addressed? His flatterers styled him Saheb Keran—"lord of the great conjunctions of the stars." After drawing a moderated character of this great warrior, Sir John Malcolm concludes it by saying "He was able, brave, and generous; but ambitious, cruel, and oppressive. He considered the happiness of every human being as a feather in the scale, when weighed against the advancement of what he deemed his personal glory; and that appears to have been measured by the number of kingdoms which he had laid waste, and the people he had destroyed. The vast fabric of his power had no foundation, it was upheld by his individual fame; and the moment that he died, his empire dissolved." The sage was right, who observed, "there is nothing new under the sun!"

As we gradually advance towards the period when the Europeans visited Persia, the materials for history continue to assume more body, and more certainty. Shah Abbas, surnamed the great, was visited by knights from England, about A. D. 1600. He gave them a distinguished reception, splendid presents, and every encouragement. In return, the Englishmen taught the Persians the art of the artillery service. In his reign, the English, French, and Dutch established factories at Gombroon. The

Portuguese, also, were in the height of their power. Sir Dudmore Cotton was sent as ambassador to Abbas, from King James I. A.D. 1626, with a numerous suite, which contributed to flatter the pride of the Persian Monarch. They were most pompously entertained in Persia: but all ended in disappointment.

Persia was conquered by another race, the Afghans. Innumerable confusions succeeded; every chief who could head a troop, aspiring infinitely beyond his means.

The history of Nadir Shah opens with his portrait, from an original Persian painting: and we incline to allow its authenticity and correctness. By all the laws of physiognomy, this countenance indicates harshness and cruelty, dissimulation and fraud. Courage may be intermingled; but the soul of this man is base. "We can well conceive," says our author, "that at a moment when weakness, cruelty, and debauchery, seemed the chief qualities of the sovereign, and when the nobles of the empire were only remarkable for their effeminate vices, and their cowardice, that a fallen and suffering nation like Persia should have turned its eyes, with admiration and hope, on such a character as Nadir Shah. The lowness, the coarseness of his manners, and the guilty, but daring actions of his early life, were all calculated to favour these impressions, as they placed him in complete opposition to those rulers and nobles to whom they attributed all their misfortunes."

The disposition of this warrior may be gathered from an anecdote related of him, when monarch. "Nadir often spoke of his low birth; and when the pride of the house of Delhi required that his son, who was to marry a princess of that family, should give an account of his male ancestors for seven generations, the conqueror exclaimed, "Tell them that he is the son of Nadir Shah, the son of the sword,—the grandson of the sword—and so on, till they have a descent of seventy instead of seven generations!"

Like Ardisheer, the founder of the Sasanian race of kings, he had his early visions of future grandeur. He saw, we are told, in

one of these, a water fowl, and a white fish with four horns: he dreamt that he shot the bird; and, after all his attendants had failed in their attempts to seize the extraordinary fish, he stretched out his hand and caught it with the greatest ease. The simple fact of his dreaming of a bird and a fish, he was informed by flattering astrologers, was a certain presage of his attaining imperial power; and his historian has had a less difficult task in discovering from subsequent events, that the four horns of the fish were types of the kingdoms of Persia, Khorasmia, India, and Tertiary, which were all destined to be conquered by this hero. Such trifles are not unworthy our notice; they shew the art or superstition of him who uses or believes in them, and pourtray, better than the most elaborate descriptions, the character of those minds upon which they make an impression.

The expulsion of the Afghans from Persia seemed the sole effort of Nadir's genius; and therefore no reward appeared too great for him. Hence he obtained the government of province after province, and at length he assumed the throne. Nadir marched to Isfahan. (Aug. 16, A. D. 1732). He first upbraided Shah Tamasp with his conduct in making peace with the Turks, and then pretended to be reconciled to him; but the scene of his mock submission to this prince drew to a close. Tamasp was invited to the tents of his general, to share in the joys of a feast, which terminated in his being seized and dethroned.

After a short interval of time, Nadir being at the head of his army, disclosed his purpose. He ordered every person of rank and consideration in the kingdom, to meet him on the plains of Chowal Mogan, where he entertained them with great splendour.

He assembled the principal nobles and officers on the morning of the festival, and addressed them in the following terms:—"Shah Tamasp and Shah Abbas were your Kings, and the Princes of their blood are the heirs to the throne. Choose one of them for your Sovereign, or some other person whom you know to be great and virtuous. It is enough for me that I have restored the throne to its glory, and delivered my country from the Afghans, the Turks, and the Russians." He retired, that their deliberations might seem more free, but was soon recalled to hear their

unanimous request, that he, who had saved his country, and was alone able to protect it, would accept the crown. He refused this offer, protesting solemnly that the idea of ascending the throne of Persia had never once entered his imagination. The same scene was acted every day for a month, till Nadir appearing to be subdued by their earnest solicitations, agreed to comply with their wishes; but said, when he made this apparent concession,—“I must insist that, as I sacrifice so much for Persia, the inhabitants of that nation shall in consideration for one who has no object but their tranquillity, abandon that belief which was introduced by Shah Ismail, the founder of the Sufiavean dynasty, and once more acknowledge the legitimate authority of the four first Caliphs. Since the schism of Sheah has prevailed, he added, “this country has been in continual distractions: let us all become Soonees, and that will cease. But as every national religion should have a head, let the holy Imam Jaaffer, who is of the family of the prophet, whom we all venerate, be the head of ours.”

The assembly consented; but Hanway and others inform us, that the chief priest arose, and advised Nadir to confine himself to temporal affairs, and not to interfere with matters of religion. The sudden death of this rash counsellor warned others into a speedy assent to all Nadir’s propositions. Such was the “free election” of Nadir Shah. The crown of Persia was placed on his head exactly at twenty minutes past eight on the morning of the twenty-sixth of February: at a moment fixed by the most skillful astrologers. Various coins were immediately struck in his name, on which was the following inscription. “The impression stamped on this gold proclaims to the world the sovereignty of Nadir, native of the land of Persia, and the monarch who salutes the earth.” On the reverse was a short Arabic sentence, which signified, “That which has happened is best.” But the malicious wits, by changing the position of one letter, made it signify,—“that which is happened is not the best.”

The various exploits of Nadir, his conquests, his irruption into India, have been, already, presented to our readers, in various parts of our work. It is sufficient, therefore, for us to observe

that the second volume of this work contains a succinct, but clear, account of them. After his return from India, laden with plunder, jewels, in particular, Nadir directed his arms to an attack on the Lesgees. Passing through a forest, he was fired at, by an assassin, who had concealed himself behind a tree: the ball wounded him in the hand, and killed his horse. Nadir suspected his eldest son, Rezâ Kooli, of being concerned in this attempt; and ordered him to be deprived of sight. Afterwards, penetrated with remorse for what he had ordered, he vented his fury on all around him: and fifty noblemen, who had witnessed the dreadful act, were put to death, on the pretext that they should have offered their lives as sacrifices to save the eyes of a prince who was the glory of their country. “Your crimes have forced me to this dreadful measure,” was, we are told, the speech Nadir made to his son. “It is not my eyes you put out,” replied Rezâ Kooli, “but those of Persia.” This prophetic answer sunk deep into the soul of Nadir; who never afterwards knew happiness, nor desired that others should enjoy it:—all his subsequent actions were deeds of horror. His murders were no longer confined to individuals: the inhabitants of whole cities were massacred, and men, to use the words of his historian, Meerza Mehdy, left their abodes, and took up their habitations in caverns and deserts, in hope of escaping his savage ferocity.

That his mind was in a state of insanity, seems to have been the opinion of his people, and is extremely credible, in itself. Some of his principal officers, having learned that their names were on the list of his proscribed victims, resolved to anticipate his purpose. Taking advantage of their stations, and under pretext of urgent business, four of them, rushed past the guards, into the inner tent, where the tyrant was asleep. He awoke; to meet his fate.

Nadir affected to do away religious distinctions: he directed that the four Evangelists should be translated into Persian;—which was done; but, in a very incorrect manner. He summoned some Christian priests, Jewish rabbies,

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and Mahomedan moollahs, into his presence,—he heard part of this translation read; amused himself and his hearers with giving a ludicrous turn to what they heard, and broke up the assembly with a declaration, that, “if God spared him, he would make a religion much better than any of those that mankind had hitherto possessed.” He deprived the Mahomedan priests of almost the whole of the Church revenue: “my brave soldiers,” said he, are God’s chosen instruments to save the country: your wealth must henceforward be applied for their support.”

Violent confusions followed the death of Nadir: the chiefs placed his nephew, Adil Shah, on the throne: but peace, the greatest of public blessings, Persia knew only by report, during many years. The reign of Kurreem Khan, Zund, is an exception. “It is pleasing to recount the actions of a chief who, though born in an inferior rank, obtained power without crime, and who exercised it with a moderation that was, in the times in which he lived, as singular as his humanity and justice.” He rose gradually, by conquest, to Royalty. He died aged nearly eighty, after having been during twenty years, the acknowledged ruler of Persia; in A. D. 1779.

One of the most remarkable features of his character was goodness of heart. He very often repeated an anecdote of his early life, which shewed a feeling very uncommon among those of his condition. “When I was a poor soldier,” said Kurreem, in Nadir Shah’s Camp, my necessity led me to steal, from a saddler, a gold embossed saddle, which had been sent by an Afghan chief to be repaired. I soon afterwards learnt that the man, from whose shop it was taken, was in prison, and sentenced to be hung. My conscience smote me, and I replaced the saddle exactly on the place from whence I took it. I watched till it was discovered by the saddler’s wife, who, on seeing it, gave a scream of joy, fell down upon her knees, and prayed aloud that the person who brought it back might live to have a hundred gold embossed saddles. I am quite certain,” Kurreem used to add, smiling, “that the honest prayer of the old woman has aided my fortune in the attainment of that splendour which she desired I should enjoy.”

This Sovereign had received no education; but his Court was the resort of

men of liberal knowledge. He built tombs over the remains of Sadi and Hafiz, near Shiraz, and endowed these edifices with gardens, and revenues. He was reputed pious, and was exact in the performance of his religious duties; but his religion was not austere: and yet, he was originally no other than the son of a petty chief of a barbarous tribe.

It is the usage of the king of Persia to devote a number of hours each day to hear the complaints of his subjects. An anecdote is related of Kurreem Khan, which, while it shows the confidence that was reposed in his temper and justice, admirably illustrates the consideration and feeling with which he performed this important part of his duty. He was one day on the point of retiring from his judgment-seat harrassed and fatigued with a long attendance, when a man rushed forward in apparent distraction, calling out in a loud voice for justice. “Who are you?” said Kurreem—“I am a merchant,” replied the man, “and have been robbed and plundered by thieves of all that I possess.”—“What were you about?” said the prince, “when you were robbed?”—“I was asleep,” answered the man. “And why did you sleep?” exclaimed Kurreem in a peevish and impatient tone.—“Because,” said the undaunted Persian, “I made a mistake, and thought you were awake.” The irritation of the royal judge vanished in a moment: he was too much pleased with the manly boldness of the petitioner to be offended at the reproach his words conveyed. Turning to his vizier, he bade him pay the amount of the merchant’s losses from the treasury. “We must,” he added, “try to recover the property from the robbers.”

Well may our historian compare the pleasure afforded by the reign of this prince to that description of mixed delight and repose which a traveller enjoys, who arrives at a beautiful and fertile valley, in the midst of an arduous journey over barren and rugged wastes. Unhappily, this valley is extremely narrow: the traveller has speedily crossed it, and wastes equally rugged and barren as before, revive his toils, with all their disgusts and dangers. This prince had five sons, of whom four survived him, to become the victims of the ambition and cruelty of those chiefs of their family, who contended with each other for a crown, which all acknowledged was their inheritance.

The succeeding events after the death of Kurreem Khan are narrated by Sir John Malcolm, much at large, and with great perspicuity. We cannot enter into them, but freely acknowledge the writer's claim to the title of historian, from the advantageous use he makes of the documents he has been able to procure, in reference to modern days. The most prominent personage is Aga Mahomed Khan, Kujur, uncle and predecessor of the present king. He was rendered a eunuch by an enemy of his house, when between five and six years of age, nevertheless, he displayed uncommon courage and address. He harboured a spirit of revenge, embittered by suffering. His hatred was implacable; and he, at length, became proprietor of those very carpets, which he had cut with his penknife, from mere spite, because he had no other way, at that time, of injuring his persecutor. He was murdered in 1797, aged 63.

Speaking of this prince, the writer explains a distinction, which it becomes all readers of Oriental history to understand: among ourselves the law punishes; among these people the sovereign punishes: the severities of summary process are therefore attributed to him; whether he exceeds the bounds of strict justice, or not.

In surveying the life of a monarch like Aga Mahomed Khan, we should guard ourselves against those impressions, which the particular view of many of his actions is so calculated to make upon the mind. Accustomed to live under a government protected by laws, we associate cruelty and oppression with every act of a despot. His executions are murders: and the destruction of helpless citizens (who in an assault too generally share the fate of the soldiers by whom their walls have been defended) is deemed a horrid massacre: but, we must not assume that justice is always violated, because the form of administering it is repugnant to our feelings: and we should recollect, that even among civilized nations, the inhabitants of towns which are taken by storm are exposed to pillage and slaughter, without any charge of barbarity being made against those by whom they are plundered, or put to the sword. The punishment of bodies of men, to deter others of similar condition from equal guilt, is, perhaps, the only mode by which uncivilized nations can be preserved in peace. When martial clans, united in name, in

feeling, and in action, are so devoted to the family of their leaders, that neither imprudence nor crime can absolve their allegiance, it becomes impossible to take away power from their chief, without depriving his devoted followers of the means of opposition or revenge; and it is only by making examples of whole classes of his rebellious subjects, that an absolute monarch, who rules over a warlike and turbulent people, can expect to strike that terror which is indispensable to preserve himself upon the throne, and to establish the internal tranquillity of his dominions.

Few histories need this apology more than that of Persia. The reigning Prince, Futtah Ali Shah, succeeded his uncle, with little opposition; and has enjoyed the throne, without a competitor. His history is dismissed with a concise notice.

The latter part of this volume comprises an account of the religion of the Persians—the government—the climate—the people—the amusements, &c. Remarks grounded on observation by gentlemen who have enjoyed favourable opportunities, are always valuable; and the talent of the present writer has not failed to render itself useful, in this particular. In fact, we cannot take leave of him without acknowledging the service he has done to literature, and to his country, by this publication; and we, on our part, have endeavoured, by our extracts, to enable the reader to judge on the amusing as well as instructive manner of the author.

The plates form an acceptable addition to the work; and, no doubt, enhance its cost; an evil—which we suppose, was inevitable.

Travels in France, during the Years

1814-15. Comprising a residence at Paris during the stay of the Allied Armies; and at Aix, at the period of the landing of Buonaparte. In 2 vols. small 8vo. price 16s. Longman.

It was prophesied by the second-sighted, as well those of the lowlands, as those of the highlands, that on the re-establishment of an intercourse between this country and France, we should be inundated with Trips, and Tours, and Travels, and Journals, and Sketches, and Visits for a week, and Recollections, and Views, and Reflec-

tions, and Thoughts, and "Pocket-Books," all intended to inform the public that the writers had enjoyed the advantage, so envied by Sterne, of having crossed the channel, and stepped on foreign ground. This prophecy, resting on inspiration, not unequal to that by which the predictions in our Annual Almanacks are guided, has received its fulfilment in the same remarkable manner: the press teems with accounts of Travellers relative to France; their sage conjectures respecting her politics; and their scientific remarks on all the novelties she presents to them. We mean not, however, to complain of the tremendous addition to our labours which has accrued in consequence of the successes of the Allied Armies; so far from it, we coincide perfectly in the opinion with which the Author of these volumes concludes his observations:

The present we consider as the moment when all those who have had opportunities of judging of the French character, ought in duty to make public the information they have collected; for it is now that a more perfect intercourse must produce its effects on the two nations; and taking it as an established maxim, that 'vice to be hated, needs only to be seen.' We have thus hastily laid our little store before the public; claiming, their indulgence for the manifold faults which our anxious desire to avail ourselves of the favourable moment has unavoidably given rise to.

Notwithstanding, however, that we are very ready to give him credit for the motives which induced him to publish his "little store" of information, we feel it our indispensable duty to mark some of the "manifold faults" with which it abounds; in order, that should his patriotism incline him to take another journey of discovery, the result of it may be laid before the public in language less vulgar and flippant; and his attention be turned to facts somewhat more important than that—at one inn he and his party had "a miserable pigging together,"—at another, the rooms "smoke like the devil,"—at a third, they had a "tough chicken, and a pork chop,"—at a fourth, "a good fowl, fine mutton chops, sweetbread, apple-fritters, and a custard pudding, with a good dessert." Our censures must be understood as applying only to

the latter part of the performance, which, as a whole, resembles the composition described by Horace,
"Undique collatis membris, ut turpiter stram
Disinat in pisces mulier formosa superet;"

The traveller has industriously exemplified the precept of the poet. For, never was there a more remarkable contrast in style, sentiment, and observation, than is perceptible between the first and second of these volumes. This is honestly accounted for by the author, who confesses himself indebted for the first part of his work to the observations of some friends. To that part, then, which is most deserving of notice, we shall chiefly direct our remarks; and shall with pleasure lay before our readers some of the elegant and judicious observations with which it abounds, particularly on the state of the Fine Arts in France, and the national character; which we have seldom seen better delineated. The evanescent features of the day are likewise caught with great spirit; the busy scene which Paris has presented during the last two years, is brought immediately before the reader's eyes, in the following description.

The streets of Paris are always amusing and interesting, from the numbers and varieties of costumes and characters which they present; but at the time of which we speak they might be considered as exhibiting an epitome of the greater part of Europe. Parties of Russian cuirassiers, Prussian lancers, and Hungarian hussars, Cossacks old and young, from those whose beards were grey with age, to those who were yet beardless, cantering along after their singular fashion—their long lances, poised on their stirrups, and loosely fastened to their right arm, vibrating over their heads; long files of Russian and Prussian foragers, and long trains of Austrian baggage-waggons winding slowly through the crowd; idle soldiers of all services, French as well as Allied, lounging about in their loose great-coats and trowsers, with long crooked pipes hanging from their mouths; patrols of infantry parading about under arms, composed half of Russian grenadiers, and half of Parisian national guards; Russian coaches and four, answering to the description of Dr. Clarke, the postillions riding on the off-horses, and dressed almost like beggars; Russian carts drawn by four horses abreast, and driven by peasants in the national costume; Polish Jews, with long black beards,

dressed in black robes, like the cassocks of English clergymen, with broad leathern belts—all mingled with the Parisian multitude upon the Boulevards: and in the midst of this indiscriminate assemblage, all the business, and all the amusements of Paris, went on with increased alacrity and fearless confidence. The Palais Royal was crowded morning, noon, and night, with Russian and Prussian officers, in full uniform, decorated with orders, whose noisy merriment, cordial manners, and careless profusion, were strikingly contrasted with the silence and sullenness of the French officers.

The principal performers in this motley assembly next pass in review: the Emperor Alexander leads the way, no doubt as a deference due to his rank: and to the same consideration he owes some part of the panegyric lavished on him by the writer. His humanity is described as almost unparalleled; and the praise is supported by instances which are highly creditable to him. His simple mode of living is likewise well worthy of praise and of imitation. His skill in military tactics is also mentioned; but this is always a point which it is very difficult to ascertain in the character of Sovereigns. We have, indeed, among us many well-meaning persons, who sit by their fire-sides and "know what passes in the Capitol," who not only penetrate into the cabinet of princes; but find out that "that although the Duke of Wellington managed the battle of Waterloo pretty well; yet his manœuvres were very different from what *they* should have directed." The King of Prussia next follows, a brave and modest soldier;—and by his side appears Blucher, of whom we have the following interesting account.

"An English gentleman who saw him at the time of the action, in which a part of his troops were engaged at Soissons, a few days previous to the great battle of Laon, gave a striking account of his cool, collected appearance on that occasion. He was lying in profound silence, wrapped up in his cloak, on the snow, on the side of a hill overlooking the town, smoking his pipe, and occasionally looking through a telescope at the scene of action. At length he rose up, saying it was not worth looking at, and would come to nothing.

"He never appeared in public at Paris; but, we had the pleasure of seeing him in

a very interesting situation. We had gone to visit the Hotel des Invalides, and on entering the church, under the great dome, we found this celebrated commander accompanied only by his son and another officer, leaning on the rails which encircle the monument of Turenne. We followed him into a small apartment of the church, where the bodies of Marshals Bessieres, and Duroc, and the hearts of Generals Lariboissiere, and Baraguay D'Hilliers lay embalmed, under a rich canopy of black velvet, in magnificent coffins, which were strewed with flowers every morning by the Duchess of Istria, the widow of Bessieres, who came thither regularly after mass. This room was hung with black, and lighted only by a small lamp which burnt under the canopy, and threw its light in the most striking manner on the grey hairs, and expressive countenance of the old Marshal, as he stood over the remains of his late antagonists in arms. He heard the name of each with a slight inclination of his head, gazed on the coffins for some moments in silence, and then turned about, and as if to shew that he was not to be moved by his recollections, he strode out of the chapel, humming a tune.

The different appearances of the various nations at that time in France, under the strict forms of military discipline, is noticed as forming a most striking picture. The Prussian officers are remarked, as bearing in their countenance the fine expression of that romantic energy with which their whole nation entered into the war with France, under the impulse of the feeling so strongly marked in the formation of their "legion of revenge." The Russian Imperial Guard is described as the finest body of men in Europe; about 30,000 strong, when the regiments are all complete; the equipment of the artillery of the guard is likewise stated to be, probably, the completest in the world; "each gun of the horse artillery, is followed by three tumbrils of ammunition, and the artillery men, being all mounted and armed, a battery of horse-artillery is fitted to act in a double capacity." Military rewards and honours appear to produce a great effect on the minds of the Russian soldiers, who prize their medals and decorations most highly, and preserve them with religious fidelity.

The public buildings and environs of Paris are well described. St. Cloud

was the favourite seat of Buonaparte; Versailles, of the Empress Marie Louise, and Malmaison, of the divorced Josephine: it would be easy for the reflective mind to trace the local circumstances on which the preference of each might be founded. The bold and rugged scenery around St. Cloud, which stands upon a lofty bank overhanging the Seine, looking down upon magnificent woods of aged elms, in the wildest form, and stupendous height, was well fitted to nurse in the mind of Napoleon those schemes of wild ambition which purposed to "pile Ossa on Olympus." That Versailles had been the chosen residence of a race of "legitimate monarchs," and of females of the house of Austria, was sufficient to endear that residence to Marie Louise, who is uniformly represented as cold, proud, and haughty in her manner, and unconciliating in her ordinary address." How different was the cast of mind manifested in the attachment of Josephine to the beautiful retreat of Malmaison!

This villa had been her favourite residence while she continued Empress, and formed her only home after the period of her divorce;—here she lived in obscurity and retirement, without any of the pomp of a court, or any of the splendour which belonged to her former rank,—occupied entirely in the employment of gardening, or in alleviating the distresses of those around her. The shrubberies and gardens were laid out with singular beauty, in the English taste, and contained a vast variety of rare flowers, which she had for a long period been collecting. These shrubberies were to her the source of never failing enjoyment; she spent many hours in them every day, working herself, or superintending the occupations of others; and in these delightful occupations seemed to return again to all the innocence and happiness of youth.

Our travellers were informed at Fontainebleau, where Buonaparte signed his first abdication, that he kept up his spirits and fortitude: and that, when he departed, under the custody of the Commissioners of the Allied Powers, the whole army wept—"there was not a dry eye in the multitude who were assembled to witness his departure." The strictures on the French army, and the Imperial Government, are extremely well written; they shew that in making a

military nation of France, Buonaparte did but dexterously avail himself of her natural inclination, and turn to their best account, in his favour, the characteristics which so peculiarly fit the French for becoming soldiers. That the nation is pretty well inoculated with military ardour, is evident, from the minuteness of information displayed by all ranks, on military affairs; which is represented as far exceeding among those who had been in actual service, that of the English soldiers. It should be remembered, however, that the fluency of French narrative never suffers from want of information; it is generally conducted on the same principle as that which actuated Voltaire, who impatient of waiting for documents, wrote his siege of Rhodes from the stories of his own imagination. "*Mon siège est fait,*" said he, when the long expected materials arrived.

We should be glad to particularize the acute distinctions, and vivid descriptions of our authors in their political reflections, but, as we must propose limits to ourselves, we prefer some of their remarks on the state of the Fine Arts, wherein they appear to equal advantage; and where the subject is more congenial to our feelings. Independently of the question of right or wrong in the restoration of the pictures and statues which had been collected in the Louvre by French rapacity, which considerably agitated the minds of the Parisians, there is another view to be taken of the subject, which may reconcile artists in the north of Europe, to their removal from a place which those interested described as possessing peculiar advantages, on account of its central situation. Our author, evidently leans to the idea, that by assembling in one point of view the productions of many ages, and consequently of many different schools in painting; a comparison of the excellencies and defects of each might operate to produce a new one of a more general character, free from errors, perpetuated by the partiality with which each nation has surveyed its own productions, regardless of the peculiar circumstances that may have controlled or impeded its efforts towards perfection. But, when we consider the state of so

society in Paris, the infinite variety of temptations it offers to the unthinking, the distracting interruptions to study, which must perpetually beset even those of the firmest resolutions,—who can deem a place so riotous, equally favourable to studious and regular habits, as Rome, with all her classic associations, her calmness, her beautiful climate, and surrounding scenery? What benefit may accrue to the artist from an evening walk to the Tuilleries, or the Boulevards, where he is encompassed with French levity, grimace, and immorality? The very forms of nature are tortured into stiffness, and every surrounding object tends to awaken some painful recollection of the ferocious and bloody scenes connected with the revolution. Contrast this with the still majesty of the city of the Cæsars, presenting, even in decay, the most magnificent demonstrations of her former power, and imprinting on the mind of the artist, at every step and every look, that, while the vanity of mere worldly greatness and worldly contentions must cease, the development of the finer powers of man, —this approach to that ideal beauty which is shadowed forth in his own image—will survive the wreck of empires, and the fluctuations of society.

The impression which the grandeur and harmonious forms of some of the statues in the Louvre produced in the minds of the ~~most~~ nations, is well described.

The Hungarians and the Cossacks, as we ourselves have frequently seen, during the stay of the allied armies in Paris, ignorant of the name or the celebrity of those Works of Art, seemed yet to take a delight in the survey of the statues of antiquity, and in passing through the long line of marbled greatness which the Louvre presents, stopt involuntarily at the sight of the Venus, or clustered round the foot of the Apollo,—indicating thus, in the expression of unaffected feelings, the force of that genuine taste for the beauty of nature, which all the crudeness of savage manners, and all the ferocity of war had not been able to destroy. The poor Russian soldier, whose knowledge of art was limited to the crucifix which he had borne in his bosom from his native land, still felt the power of ancient beauty, and in the spirit of the Athenians, who erected an altar to the unknown God, did homage in silence to that unknown spirit which had touched a new chord in his untaught heart.

The old adage, "Evil communication corrupts good manners," is equally true in matters of taste as of morality; and an eye continually beholding those deformities in art which inundate Paris and its environs, might, in time, turn from the sublime tranquillity, which the older masters knew how to preserve, even in the midst of passion, to rest upon the contortions, the bodily agonies, which it is the delight of the French David to represent; and the disgrace of his countrymen to admire. The French have no taste, because they have no feeling; those who do not feel themselves, can never make others feel. Nothing can illustrate more strongly the argument in favour of keeping the productions of the Fine Arts in those places to which they seem to belong, and which we have been accustomed to associate in our ideas of admiration of them, than the effect produced on any other than a Frenchman by the *Musée des Monuments Français*; where the finest specimens of sepulchral monuments, throughout the country, have been gathered together, torn from the ashes they were intended to protect, and classed with as much precision as the words in a chemical nomenclature; and, we should suppose, they would excite as much feeling in the breasts of the contrivers of the plan, as would be roused by a list of acids and alkalies.

Adjoining to the Museum, is a garden planted with trees, in which many of the finest monuments are placed; but in which the depravity of the French taste appears in the most striking manner. It is surrounded with high houses, and darkened by the shade of lofty buildings: yet, in this gloomy situation they have placed the tomb of Fenelon, and the united monument of Abelard and Eloise: profaning thus by the barbarous affectation of artificial taste, and the still more shocking imitation of ancient superstition, the remains of those whose names are enshrined in every heart which can feel the beauty of moral excellence, or share in the sympathy with youthful sorrow.

The defects of French taste, and the fallacious principles on which it is founded, must have been evident, on the very entrance into the Louvre, in the first hall of which, among older and better works are placed the productions of their modern school.

The general character of the school of French historical painting, is the expression of passion and violent emotion. The colouring is for the most part brilliant; the canvas crowded with figures, and the incident selected, that in which the painter might have the best opportunity of displaying his knowledge of the human frame, or the varied expression of the human countenance. In the pictures of the modern school of French painting, this peculiarity is pushed to an extravagant length, and, fortunately for the art, displays the false principles on which the system of their composition is founded. The moment seized is uniformly that of the strongest and most violent passion; the principal actors in the piece are represented in a state of frenzied exertion, and the whole anatomical knowledge of the artist is displayed in the endless contortions into which the human frame is thrown.

Some excellent remarks follow, on the superiority of ancient sculpture over modern painting; owing to the exalted intention of the Grecian artists, who sought to embody their conceptions of the *several attributes of mind*, which they imputed to the respective deities whose temples they were called upon to adorn. It required no slight effort to excite the devotion of a cultivated people, whose perceptions of mental beauty were every where assisted by the beauties of nature with which they were surrounded; the tranquillizing effect of a serene and equable climate, and the fruitfulness of a soil that, relieving them from unnecessary cares for the maintenance of life, left them abundant leisure to multiply its most refined enjoyments, and to bring every work of art to the test of strict and unrelenting comparison.

The Grecian statues in the Louvre may be considered as the most perfect works of human genius, and after surveying the different schools of painting which it contains, we could not but feel those higher conceptions of human form, and of human nature, which the taste of ancient statuary had infused. It is not in the moment of action that it has represented man, but in the moment after action, when the tumult of passion has ceased, and all that is great or dignified in moral nature remains. It is not Hercules in the moment of earthly combat, when every muscle was swollen with the strength he was exerting; but Hercules, in the moment of transforma-

tion into a nobler being, when the exertion of mortality has passed, and his powers seem to repose in the tranquillity of heaven; not Apollo, when straining his youthful strength in drawing the bow; but Apollo, when the weapon was discharged, watching, with unexulting eye, its resistless course, and serene in the enjoyment of immortal power. And inspired by these mighty examples, is not St. Michael when struggling with the Demon, and marring the beauty of angelic form by the violence of earthly passion, that Raphael represents; but St. Michael in the moment of unruffled triumph, restraining the might of Almighty power, and radiant with the beams of eternal mercy.

We could with great pleasure have multiplied our extracts from these critical remarks, which are conceived in a spirit of true taste, and expressed with elegant felicity; but we must not omit a few observations respecting the general character, and state of society, in France.

Our author appears to think the patriotism of the French chiefly built upon vanity: to his incessant flattery of this frivolous disposition, Buonaparte certainly owed whatever interest he inspired, in this lively people; although he evidently cared nothing about their happiness. In his decorations of Paris, they forgot the ruin and insolvency of the distant provinces. A Frenchman who hears the Louvre commended, takes it as a personal compliment. The French talk much of the *glory* of their country; but, about the *good* of it they care little: few persons step forward to take a part in public affairs merely from the thought of rendering a service to the nation. Their gratitude is no greater than their disinterestedness, and the very names of many of the Marshals to whom they owe the distinction on which they pride themselves, seemed unknown to the citizens of Paris. Contempt of Religion, and laxity of moral principle, are the leading features of the French, in the present day: their virtues we might be at a loss to particularize; their good qualities are sobriety, cheerfulness, and good temper; these render them obliging to strangers, and peaceable among each other, as may be seen in the *Hotel des Invalides*, the inhabitants of which live together in a state of harmony, which it would be well if our veterans had

Chelsea and Greenwich Hospitals would imitate.

The theatres in Paris are judiciously remarked upon in this work, and at some length; a distinction they are entitled to, when we consider the importance attached to them in Paris, and the pains there taken to bring the histrionic art to perfection. Talma is eulogised with as much eloquence as Madame de Staél has bestowed upon him. It is a little singular, that in one of his most striking characters, which is that of Nero, in Racine's *Britannicus*, many improvements were suggested to him by Buonaparte, with whom he was a great favourite.

The second volume contains some anecdotes of Napoleon; but they are not sufficiently valuable to detain us any longer. All the merit of the work, and it is not inconsiderable, rests with the first volume.

Considerations on the Propriety of making a Remuneration to Witnesses in Civil Actions, for Loss of Time, and of allowing the same on the Taxation of Costs, as between Party and Party; &c
By C. Frost, Attorney. 8vo. pp. 42.
Butterworth.

Not long ago we submitted a legal opinion on the expense of Suits at Law, as applied to the poor, under the character of Plaintiff. But the weight of Law proceedings is felt by others, as well as by the principals. Their agents, their witnesses especially, are very costly; either to their own purses, which they ought not to be, or to the purse of the party in whose behalf they appear. If any mode could be devised of shortening causes, or of preventing them, or of bringing justice literally "home to every man's door," the man who should reduce the plan to practice, would deserve the most honourable testimony of his country's gratitude—a "statue of gold" were far below his merit.

We have seldom seen ability present itself in a less assuming manner than in this performance, which is dedicated to Lord Ellenborough, as a proof, we suppose of the author's respect for the honourable consistency of that noble and learned Lord, to whom the public is in-

debted for many beneficial amendments, intended to insure the protection of the successful party from unreasonable expenses in his appeal to justice.

It is an alarming consideration," says our author, "that within the last twenty or thirty years, the expences of suits at law have been so much increased, from the heavy disbursements made on account of witnesses, and rendered indispensable by the change of times, and other circumstances, that unless some relief be afforded on the principle here maintained, the protection of equal law, the Englishman's boast, will exist only in theory."

Our most ancient legal authorities certainly favour the idea, which common sense would suggest to the most untaught mind, viz. that the party decreed to be in the wrong, ought to bear all the costs incurred in the proof of it: but modern courts, gradually losing sight of this simple rule, have, under the idea of checking litigious and vexatious spirits, so far endeavoured to make each party answerable for his own expenses, that, at the end of a trial, he who is victorious is often the worst off.

To check the increase of litigation, especially in cases where the law might be made an instrument of oppression, is highly commendable, and consistent with the soundest policy; but that the multiplication of suits should be prevented by heaping expense upon the successful suitor, and thus depriving him substantially, of that protection from wrongs which the laws of his country hold out to him, is an absolute dereliction from the spirit and intention of our jurisprudence. Surely, it is more equitable and more reasonable that the increase of suits should be checked by punishing the wrong-doer, than by imposing burthens upon the party who has appealed to justice, and whom the verdict of a jury has found to be in the right.

Our author not only speaks boldly in behalf of the plaintiffs, but also pleads for the witnesses, who are in all cases very inadequately paid, for 'loss of time, travel, expense;' often unequally, and sometimes not at all. His arguments are full of truth, stated with modesty and candour, and supported by legal authorities quoted with a readiness and precision which shew that he has studied the principles on which the practice of his profession is founded, with a care as creditable to himself as it is likely to be beneficial to his clients.

Remarks on the safe Conveyance and Preservation of Gunpowder. By James Walker. Darling, London. 1814.

We hope and trust to hear little more on the subject of Gunpowder; yet, as we know, that in the most profound peace some stores of this dangerous article must be retained, we cannot be insensible to the importance of ascertaining what is the best mode of preserving it. The safety of individuals, as well of their lives as their property, together with the public security, and the property of the nation, are all concerned in this enquiry. As Mr. Walker is patentee of a peculiar construction of copper barrels for this purpose, it is very natural that he should favour his own invention. We are not sufficiently masters of the subject to pronounce our opinion; nor should we have noticed the pamphlet, had it not been accompanied by documents of recent date. Gentlemen in the merchant service, and others, who are practical men, will thank us for this notice; and to them we refer the necessary experiments.

Memoirs of Mrs. Harriet Newell, wife of the Rev. Samuel Newell, American Missionary to India; with a Sermon on occasion of her death. By Leonard Woods, D.D. 12mo. price 4s. Booth, London. 1815.

This is a reprint of an American publication. It consists of this pious lady's Diary, kept by her in early life; of her correspondence with various persons, mostly of her own sex; of her journal during her voyage to India, and in passing from port to port; with an account of her death, pathetically composed by her afflicted husband; also, a Sermon, full of Missionary zeal, preached in America, when the tidings reached her family. We have never been very certain that this enterprise on the part of the Americans was so well judged as a similar undertaking much nearer home, to them, might have been, in which the hazards from war, from change of climate, from sea voyage, &c. could not have occurred. The piety of the parties

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may be commended; while the judgment of those who appointed them to India may be doubtful. This little volume cannot fail of interesting the Religious World, as well in Britain as in America.

The Adventures of a Donkey. By Arabella Argus. 18mo. Darton, London, 1815.

An amusing history enough; intended to reconcile children and youth to their lot, and to teach them compassion towards brutes. The intention is laudable; and we venture to pronounce the execution not inferior to other performances of the good old lady, whose imagination has exercised itself in favour of the rising generation. That the race of asses is placed on too low a scale among us, cannot be denied. If we had not the horse, the ass would be deemed invaluable; and as this breed, though susceptible of cultivation, rarely enjoys that advantage, a work which has a favourable aspect on their condition should be received with favour. Amusement may take a more lasting hold on the enquiring minds of children, than graver precepts; and as asses are now much in fashion, it is an act of benevolence to call youthful attention to their necessities, and to contribute in a proper degree to their comforts, by good usage.

Sir Wilibert de Waverley; or, the Bridal Eve; a Poem. By Eliza S. Francis. 18mo. price 5s. Leigh, London. 1815.

This Tale is ill conceived; and we wonder not a little that a lady could adopt the idea of competition as the basis of her tale, when the hero so ill becomes a damsel of scarcely eighteen, that

His age her father's years might greet,
And she appear his blooming child.

This aged lover forsakes her company for the wars in Asia, and endures a long captivity, unnecessarily lengthened by unaccountable devotion: now what kind of person was his rival?

The sun beamed bright on hall and bower,
And bloomed around her many a flower,
The groves with echoing music rang,
Each bird a lively carol sang.

The tribes of Nature all were glad,
And Geraldine alone was sad;
To soothe the sorrows of her soul
She tried the harp's enchanting sound,
And wak'd, with snowy hand, the wire.—
Then while its notes entrancing steal,
Such accents soft were heard around
As Seraphs sing—or Sylphs inspire—
Nor deemed she that a listening ear
Those melting murmurs staid to hear.
Then, leaning on her hand, she hid
The eyes remembrance dewed with tears,
A sound, as of retiring feet,
Awak'd the startled fair-one's fears,
But promptly her alarm she chid,
Since she no danger there could meet.
Within the portal's distant shade,
A stranger knight still lingering staid,
Who then advanced with cautious air,
And paid due homage to the fair;
This was of Waverley the Heir,
Should Wilibert no more return,
And his was every talent rare,
And virtues more than all discern!
Oh! how describe his radiant eye,
Wherein you might his soul descry,
The brow, wherein deep thought reclined,
Expansive as his noble mind;
Gracefully o'er his manly brow
His clustering curls, of ebon hue,
Wildly luxuriant careless flow,—
Sir Alwyn might all hearts subdue!
Oh, if from realms of silver light,
Some Sylph should bend to earth his flight,
To whisper to some troubled breast
A rau-bow tinted dream of hope,
To full distraction's cares to rest,
And arm the soul with ills to cope—
Let him in Alwyn's form appear,
And let him speak in Alwyn's voice,
Mild Peace that throbbing heart would cheer.
And Hope teach Misery to rejoice:
Fair Geraldine, her timid gaze
To Alwyn scarcely dar'd to raise,
Through the long lashes of his eye
Such dazzling beams effulgent fly,
It was as though two kindred spheres,
(Which erring mortals stars might call,
Though more like suns they gleamed,)
Had started from their bright conpeers,
And in his visage, since their fall,
In place of mortal eyes had beamed!
Abating the extravagance of this comparison—for ladies' eyes only have the privilege of being stars—there can be no wonder that Sir Alwyn made an impression on the forsaken fair; which is prettily alluded to by our poetess.
When softly stealing on our view,
The beams of day their course renew,
When through the eastern portals wide,
Morn's rosy shadows lightly glide,

How gaze we with delighted eye,
On golden cloud and blushing sky,
Till, rising full before our sight,
We hail the orb of heat and light!
Tis thus, when first within our soul
We own of Love the dear controul;
'Tis mild, 'tis soft, 'tis sweet to feel
Its gentle influence slowly steal,
The hope that's indistinctly form'd,
The love that's scarce by passion warm'd,
Till he, who to the throbbing heart
Each dear sensation could impart,
With manly pride avows his flame,
And kindles in our soul the same—
So shone the youth, so felt the maid,
When each to each their love betray'd;
Then lost was every woe in bliss,
And irksome every theme but this.

On the eve of the bridal, Sir Waverley returns,—grown very little younger we presume,—and a *dénouement* ensues, in which the lady purposes to retire to a cloister; but a similar resolution is taken and executed by De Waverley, whose last words conclude the story.

We recommend to Miss Francis to cultivate her taste, and to study correctness: perhaps, it is scarcely possible to obtain novelty in subjects which depict the manners of barbarous times, and include the stratagem of a knavish knight, to seize a lady, prevented in the moment of execution, by the happiest of all possible chances.

The History of a Sailor: comprising the first five Years of his Voyages, with Anecdotes. 12mo. price 2s. For the Author. Baynes, &c. London. 1815.

We enter little into the question, whether these pages are transcripts of a Sailor's Journal, or selections from the works of others. They contain information and precepts, which are at liberty to meet those for whom they are intended in every form. The mere recommendation and example of accustoming young navigators to a habit of observation and reflection, is highly valuable: but, beside this, the writer inculcates a dependence on Providence, with other exercises of piety, which cannot be too frequently or too powerfully recommended. The peculiarities ascribed to the several climates supposed to be visited by the author, afford a good hint, for a more

elaborate work on this subject; especially, when connected with those simple medical maxims, which Sailors *should not forget*, and which differ in different countries. The precautions necessary on the cold foggy banks of Newfoundland, differ essentially from those indispensable on a visit to India; or even to the ports of the Mediterranean, Malta, Smyrna, Alexandria, &c. which last mentioned places remind us of the "pestilence that walketh in darkness," against which, care and caution are certainly essential duties, whatever the Turks with their absurd persuasions, may affirm to the contrary. There is no true piety in incurring danger, unless duty determines *that* as the only path to be followed.

The Brothers; or, Consequences: a Story of what happens every day, addressed to the labouring poor. By Mary Hayes. 18mo. Button, London. 1815.

An interesting and even affecting story of two brothers, who, by pursuing opposite courses in life, arrive at opposite ends. One of these lives comfortably, with his family, on a snug farm; the other, after various turns of fortune and adventure, dies miserably. The whole is composed with the best intention; and will, no doubt, produce advantageous effects among that class for whom it is designed. The present *rush* of employment in some of our manufactories, will lead many of the unthinking to false dependences, and bad, or extravagant habits: a work calculated to restrain this presumption, would be essentially useful; such fortunate moments cannot always last.

The Claims of the British Navy, subsequent to the termination of the War with France and her Allies. By an old Post Captain. 8vo. pp. 50. Steel and Co. London. 1816.

It is not possible, that any should feel a greater disposition to do justice to the claims of the British Navy than we do: and, it may be said, with appearance of

truth, that *now* is the proper time to take those claims into consideration. Our author justly observes, that "it is much to be lamented that, in discussing the claims of the Navy, some comparison must unavoidably be made between that service and the Army." To do this without the appearance of jealousy, is extremely difficult. Perhaps, it is impossible, in the present state of things: yet, if this or any other pamphlet, were marked by that unworthy passion, we should think it our duty to throw it aside without further notice. The writer complains of the slow progress of promotion; of the distribution of rank, compared with the army; of the arrangements lately made with regard to prize money; of the appropriation of the *Droits* of the Crown; and of the allowances. We can do no more than recommend works of this nature to practical men: whatever is founded in truth if remediable, should be remedied; but only those whose knowledge extends throughout the service, can properly review such claims. The difficulty of establishing rules, not to be departed from is well illustrated by the following case.

By way of illustrating American *droits*, I will mention the case of one captured by his majesty's ship *Leonidas*. Her name, the *Catherine*, from Archangel. This ship, captured at the end of July, 1812, was not brought to sale *till May*, 1813! Her value, when captured, *about 23,000*l.** yielded, when sold, owing to this delay, and to the retreat of the French from Moscow, *about 16,000*l.** And this, when *sifted*, paid into the treasury something *about 11,100*l.** Paradoxical as it may appear, to those capable of common arithmetic, this prize yielded to the captors *about 1,100*l.* LESS than if she had netted 1,200*l. less than she did!** that is to say, if she had *netted* and paid into the Treasury *instead of 11,100*l.* only 9,999*l.** the captors would have received to their share, *1,100*l.* MORE.* And why? the Treasury, it seems, had made what is called a *minute*, that, for all *DROITS* netting *under 10,000*l.** the captors should have *two-THIRDS*; all above that sum, *ONE-HALF.* Unfortunately for the captors, their prize *injured them by its value*, and produced the novelty of the *larger prize giving the less prize-money.*

To a memorial made on the occasion, the Treasury replied, "it was an arrangement made *to benefit the Navy*, and could not be altered."

Neele's General Atlas, containing a complete Set of Maps, compiled from the best authorities, and including all the new Discoveries. In Four Parts. Price 21s. each, full coloured. For the Author, London, 1815.

Our Readers are already acquainted with our opinion of this Artist's labours. He has studied neatness in every part of his work; and the execution of this *Atlas*, is demonstrative proof of his anxiety to do justice to his engagements. We have every reason to conclude that he has also had recourse to the best authorities.—It is a satisfaction to a liberal mind to know, that among the more enlightened parts of the world, there is a kind of emulation in the encouragement of Geographical Studies. The increase and growing importance of Navigation, essentially contributes to this: it is necessary, for the safety of vessels, that the coast they are to arrive at, be accurately marked: this leads to a desire for greater precision among sea marks, of every kind; whether headlands, and bluffs, or mountains, hills, and objects upon them, in the interior. The purpose has been accomplished by means of astronomical Surveys, and the *Heavens have regulated the Earth*—meaning, that artificial Earth, which Science forms for the inspection of her votaries.

It is but fair, that when Science lays the foundation for these Studies, she should reap the benefit of receiving whatever facilities they may attain to, and can furnish. Among these we must undoubtedly, reckon a neat Set of Maps, in a small compass, and convenient size for the book-case; which it has been Mr. Neele's object to present in this collection; an object that he has happily accomplished.

LITERARY REGISTER.

Authors, Editors, and Publishers, are particularly requested to forward to the Literary Panorama Office, post paid, the titles, prices, and other particulars of works in hand, or published, for insertion in this department of the work.

AGRICULTURE.

Mr. W. Salisbury has in the press, *Hints addressed to the Proprietors of Orchards, and the Growers of Fruit in general, illustrative of the injuries trees are subject to in the present mode of culture.*

BIBLIOGRAPHY.

To be published on the 1st of March, Price 3l. 1s. 6d, the third volume of *Dibden's Ames*, containing portraits of Dr. Farmer, George Stevens, and Isaac Reed.

CLASSICAL LITERATURE.

The first number of *Stephens' Thesaurus* is just published, price 1l. 1s. small, and 2l. 2s large paper. In consequence of an unforeseen delay in the publication, the price will remain as above until the first of April, after which the copies of deceased Subscribers remaining on hand will be sold for 1l. 3s. small, and 2l. 6s. large paper. A further increase of price hereafter will be regulated according to circumstances. The copies printed will be strictly limited to the number of Subscribers, which may be received up to the 1st of April.

EDUCATION.

Results of Experience in the Art of Tuition, forming the basis of the system adopted by W. Johnstone, A. M. at the Classical School, Blackheath Hill, is preparing for the press.

FINE ARTS.

The first number is just published, of *Popular Pastimes*, being picturesque representations, beautifully coloured, of the customs and amusements of Great Britain, in ancient and modern times, accompanied with historical descriptions. To be continued monthly till completed in one volume.

Mr. R. Hills has in the press, *Sketches in Flanders and Holland*, comprising a tour through the Low countries, immediately subsequent to the battle of Waterloo, illustrated by thirty-six plates.

Part IV. of the selection of one hundred and ten engravings from Baron Denon's celebrated *Travels in Egypt*, is ready for publication. It contains view of ruins at Medinet Abou: immense blocks of Granite: view of the Garden of the Institute at Cairo: Egyptian Barber: mode of passing the Nile: assembly of Sheikhs: mode of making macaroni: Hieroglyphics, size of nature: historical bas-relief. This splendid work will be completed in twenty parts, folio, price five shillings each.

GEOLGY.

W. T. Brande, esq. has nearly ready to appear, *A Descriptive Catalogue of the British Specimens deposited in the Geological Collection of the Royal Institution.*

HISTORY.

A History of the Kingdom of Hanover,

and of the Family of Brunswick, in a quarto volume, with engravings, is nearly ready to appear.

Limborch's Account of the Inquisition, abridged, and continued by extracts from subsequent writers, is printing in an octavo volume, with engravings.

JURISPRUDENCE.

Mr. Horace Twiss will soon publish a Compendium of the Law of Parish Appeals, condensed into one volume, as a manual for the quarter sessions.

MATHEMATICS.

Speedily will be published, Elements of Plane and Spherical Trigonometry; with their applications to heights and distances, projections of the sphere, dialling, astronomy, the solution of equations, and Geodesic operations; intended for the use of mathematical seminaries, and of first year men at College. By Olinthus Gregory, LL. D. of the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, author of Letters on the Evidences, Doctrines, and Duties of the Christian religion; a Treatise of Mechanics, and other works. 12mo.

The Rev. W. Deatry has nearly ready a new edition, with considerable additions, of the Principles of Fluxions.

Mr. Jamison, Author of a Treatise on the Construction of Maps, will soon put to press a work on Land Surveying and Topography.

MINERALOGY.

Mr. Wm. Phillips has nearly ready, in a duodecimo volume, an Elementary Introduction to the Knowledge of Mineralogy and of Minerals.

MISCELLANIES.

In the press, and speedily will be published, a Collection of Facts and Opinions relative to the Burning of Widows with the dead bodies of their Husbands, and to other destructive customs prevalent in British India: respectfully submitted to the consideration of Government, as requiring their humane interference. By William Johns, Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, London, and late Acting Surgeon at Serampore, Bengal, in the service of the Hon. East India Company.

Dr. Styles is preparing for the press, Considerations on the Revival of Popery in Europe, and the character and influence of secular establishments of religion, one volume, 8vo. This work will embrace a particular view of the present state of ecclesiastical affairs in France.

A translation of Mehaled and Sedli, or the history of a Druse family, by the Baron De Dalberg, brother of the Grand Duke of Frankfort, is nearly ready.

A translation of Kotzebue's interesting work, entitled, The Russian Prisoner of War in France, will very shortly appear.

A popular Account is just published of St. Paul's Cathedral, with a description of the monuments, and other interesting particulars.

The Rev. Wm. Bingley will soon publish, in three duodecimo volumes, illustrated by engravings, Useful Knowledge, or a familiar account of the various productions that are chiefly employed for the use of man.

A Narrative of a Ten Years Residence at the Court of Tripoli, from the original correspondence in the possession of the family of the late Richard Tully, esq. British consul, is preparing for the press, in a quarto volume, illustrated by several coloured plates.

Mr. Allen has in the press, Modern Judaism, or a brief account of the opinions, traditions, rites, and ceremonies maintained and practised by the Jews in modern times.

Mr. Robert Buchanan, of Glasgow, will soon publish a work on the History and Construction of Steam Boats, illustrated by numerous engravings.

Shortly will be published, handsomely printed in three large 4to volumes, price 6l. 15s. the Origin of Pagan Idolatry, ascertained from historical testimony and circumstantial evidence. By the Rev. G. S. Faber, Rector of Long Newton, Yarm.

Mr. T. Williams is preparing for the press, an Essay on Religious Liberty, in which will be considered—the primitive terms of Christian communion, the right of private judgment, the nature of Christ's kingdom, and the horrid effects of intolerance.

A new edition of Mr. Fairman's Guide to Purchasers in the Funds, containing an account of them, from the time of their creation to the year 1815, will be published in the course of the present month.

NATURAL HISTORY.

In the course of March will be published, price 3l. 12s., the sixth and seventh volumes of the Natural History of British Birds; or, a selection of the most rare, beautiful, and interesting Birds, which inhabit this country. The descriptions from the *Systema Naturae* of Linnaeus: with general observations, either original, or collected from the latest and most esteemed Ornithologists; and embellished with figures drawn, engraved, and coloured from the original specimens. By E. Donovan, F. L. S. These volumes will also be published in eight monthly parts, price 1l. 16s. each, containing six coloured plates, with appropriate descriptions.—The first five volumes may also be purchased in boards, price 9l. or may be had in parts, monthly, at 9s. each. Works by the same author, 1. The History of British Insects,—2. The History of British Shells.—3. The History of British Fishes. All with coloured plates.

NOVELS.

Miss Griffiths' novel, She would be a

Heroine, will very speedily make its appearance.

In a few days will be published, Valentine's Eve, a Novel, in 3 volumes.

PERIODICAL LITERATURE.

To commence on the 1st of March, with a correct likeness highly finished of a well-known Fashionable Fop, No. I. splendidly printed in post 8vo, price 1s. 6d. of a new monthly work, entitled, *The Busy Body, or Men and Manners*, edited by Humphrey Hedgehog, Esq. Author of the General Post Bag, Rejected Odes, a Month in Town, &c. &c.

PHILOLOGY.

Mr. Thibert, of the University of Paris, proposes to publish a Genealogical Table, displaying the science of the French Language, after a modern and excellent French Author, who practised and died in England. The price of the work to Subscribers is not to exceed one guinea.

Mr. C. Eanshaw has in the press, in royal 16mo., an Abridgement of Walker's Pronouncing Dictionary; with Additions, Alterations, Corrections, and Critical Remarks. The explanatory part, a principal feature, will be copious, and the pronunciation intended to be subservient, will be simple and obvious.

POETRY.

Speedily will be published, the City of the Plague, a dramatic poem. By John Wilson, author of the Isle of Palms, &c.

Alastor; or the Spirit of Solitude, with other poems, by Percy Bysshe Shelley, is at press.

POLITICAL ECONOMY.

Mr. John Weyland has in the press, in an octavo volume, the Principle of Population, as affected by the Progress of Society, with a view to moral and political consequences.

MISCELLANIES.

In the press, a new work entitled, the Elements and Genius of the French Language, being a natural and rational method of teaching a language with sciences deduced from the Analysis of the Human Mind.

Memoirs of the Ionian Isles, and of their Relations with European Turkey, translated from the original manuscript of M. de Vaudencourt, late General in the Italian service, with a very accurate and comprehensive map.

M. Puighblanch, the Spanish Patriot, is about to publish the Inquisition Unmasked; or the Triumph of Humanity and Liberality in Spain; being a history of the conduct and objects of that tribunal, and a dissertation on the necessity of its suppression.

Mr. C. J. Metcalfe is preparing a Translation of a Selection of the Letters of Gan-guelli (Clement XIV) in a duodecimo volume, with a sketch of his life prefixed.

THEOLOGY.

The Rev. Joseph Fletcher, of Blackburn, has nearly ready for publication, in an octavo volume, Lectures on the Principles and Institutions of the Roman Catholick Religion.

Mr. Williams, of Shrewsbury, has in the press, in an octavo volume, Eighteen Sermons selected from the MSS. of the Rev. Philip Henry, including the last Sermon he preached.

Mr. Belsham is preparing a Letter to the Unitarians of South Wales, containing a reply to the Bishop of St. David.

The Rev. J. Edmonson, author of Short Sermons, will soon publish, a Concise System of Self-government, on scriptural and rational principles, in an octavo volume.

An Abridgment of Robinson's Scripture Characters is in a forward state, at press, in one volume, 12mo. for the use of schools.

In the press, dedicated, by gracious permission, to her Royal Highness the Princess Augusta Sophia, the Christian's Manual, compiled from a translation of the Enchiridion Militis Christiani of Erasmus, by Philip Wyatt Crowther, Esq. with copious Notes; extracts from the most eminent divine and moral writings. For the benefit of the City of London Auxiliary National Schools.

The Rev. Dr. Hawker has nearly completed his Commentary on the Old and New Testaments, with the Text at large. Part 37 is just published, and the work will be finished in the ensuing Spring, making in the whole, 40 parts. An edition of a smaller size, without the Text, is also printed at a very moderate price.

VETERINARY SCIENCE.

A Treatise on Greyhounds, with observations on their treatment and disorders, is in the press.

LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

Mr. Cochrane will sell by public auction, early in next month, at his Room in Catherine-street, the entire Library of Sir Robert Gordon, of Gordon's-town, Baronet, &c. author of the Genealogical History of the Earldom of Sutherland. This collection embraces a greater variety of rare and interesting Tracts of the latter end of the sixteenth, and beginning of the seventeenth century than any that has been brought before the public for some years. The catalogue, which will be very minute and detailed, will be ready about the 15th of this month.

WORKS PUBLISHED.

AGRICULTURE AND RURAL ECONOMY.
A Review of the present Ruined Condition of the Landed and Agricultural Interests. By Richard Preston, Esq. M. P. 2s. 6d.

CLASSICAL LITERATURE.

D. Junii Juvenalis *Satira Expurgata*, &c. with English notes—for the use of schools. By the Rev. William Wilson, M. A. Fellow of Queen's College, Oxford, and Master of the Free Grammar School of Grindall, (Archbishop of Canterbury) at Saint Bees, in the County of Cumberland. 5s. bound.

DIANA.

The Portfolio, or the Angleade Family, a Drama founded on a memorable Trial, as now performing at the Theatre Royal, Covent-Garden. By James Kenney, Esq. Author of *Raising the Wind*, *Matrimony*, &c. 1s. 6d.

FINE ARTS.

Egypt; a series of Engravings exhibiting the Scenery, Antiquities, Architecture, Costume, Inhabitants, Animals, &c. of that Country; selected from the celebrated work by Vivant Denon. Part III. containing Temple of Thebes, at Kournoum: the Statues of Memnon: View of Karnak, at day-break: View of Luxor: Remarkable Ancient Planisphere: Egyptian antiquities: twenty-two Portraits of Natives: will be completed in twenty Parts, price 5s. each.

HISTORY.

The Edinburgh Annual Register, for 1813. Containing the History of Europe for the Year; Reflections on Trial by Jury in Civil Causes in Scotland; Chronicle of Public Occurrences; Public Financial Accounts; Gazettes; State Papers; Births, Marriages, Deaths, and Promotions; New Publications; Miscellanies; Original Poetry. 8vo. 11. 1s.

Boyce's Second Usurpation of Bonaparte, or a History of the Cause, Progress and Termination of the Revolution in France in 1815: particularly comprising a minute Account of the Victory of Waterloo, &c. with large Maps and Plans, also an elegant portrait of the Duke of Wellington. 2 vols. 8vo. 11. 4s.

A Narrative of the Demolition of the Monastery of Port Royal des Champs; including Biographical Memoirs of its Later Inhabitants. By Mary Anne Schimmelpennick, Author of a Theory on the Classification of Beauty and Deformity; Dom Lancelot's Tour to Alet, &c. Crown 8vo. 7s. 6d.

MATHEMATICS.

A Treatise on Practical Mensuration, in Eight Parts: containing the most approved Methods of drawing Geometrical Figures; Mensuration of Superficies; Land Surveying; &c. By A. Nesbit, Master of the

Commercial and Mathematical Academy, Bradford, Yorkshire. 12mo. 6s. bound.

MEDICINE.

A Familiar Treatise on Rheumatism, and Rheumatic Affections, with domestic Methods of Cure. By William Hickman, Price 1s. 6d.

The Medical Transactions of the Royal College of Physicians of London. Vol. 5 8vo. 12s.

MISCELLANIES.

Letter to the Editor of the Edinburgh Review, on the Subject of an Article on the Remains of John Tweedell. By the Earl of Elgin. 8vo. 2s. 6d.

Postscript to the Earl of Elgin's Letter. 8vo. 1s. 6d.

The Danger of Premature Interment, proved from many remarkable Instances of People who have recovered after being laid out for dead, and of others entombed alive, for want of being properly examined prior to interment. By Joseph Taylor. 12mo. 4s. 6d.

Histoire de l'Origine des Progrès et de la Décadence des Diverses Factions, qui ont agité la France depuis 1789, jusqu'à l'Abdication de Napoléon. Par Joseph Lavallée, Ancien Capitaine d'Infanterie et Ancien Chef de Division à la Grande Chancellerie de la Légion d'Honneur. 3 vol, 8vo, 11. 7s.

An Account of the First Edinburgh Musical Festival, held between the 30th October and 5th November, 1815. To which is added, an Essay, containing some general Observations on Music, by George Farquhar Graham, Esq. 12mo. 7s.

An Examination of Mr. Dearly's Review of Norris on the British and Foreign Bible Society; with occasional remarks on the nature and tendency of that institution. By a Clergyman of the Diocese of London. 3s. 6d.

Paris Revisited in 1815, by way of Brussels; including a Walk over the Field of Battle of Waterloo, &c. By John Scott. 8vo. 12s.

Remains of William Reed, late of Thornbury; including Rambles in Ireland, with other composition in prose, his Correspondence, and Poetical Productions. To which is prefixed, a Memoir of his Life; by the Rev. John Evans, author of the *Ponderer*. 8vo 10s. 6d.; royal 8vo. with an emblematical engraving, 15s.

The Edinburgh Encyclopædia; or, Dictionary of Arts, Sciences, and Miscellaneous Literature. Conducted by David Brewster, LL.D. Vol. 10, part 1, 4to, illustrated by eighteen beautiful engravings, from original drawings, 11. 1s.

Paris Chit Chat; or, a View of the Manners, Customs, Amusements, &c. of the

Parisians, 3 vols. 12mo. 15s. The third volume may be had separate, price 5s.

An Argument on the Case of Marshal Ney, with reference to the 12th Article of the Convention of Paris, and the Treaty of the 20th Nov. 1815, in which the reasonings of Messrs. Dupin and Beryer (his Counsel) are considered. With an Appendix, containing their argument as published by themselves, the Dispatch of the Duke of Wellington enclosing the Convention of Paris, and the Convention itself. By a Barrister, 8vo. 2s.

NOVELS.

Alcon Malinzoore, a Moorish Tale. By the Hon. Mrs Esme Steuart Erskine, 8vo. 2s.

Gulzara, Princess of Persia; or, the Virgin Queen. Collected from the original Persian 8vo. 10s.

Love, Rashness, and Revenge; or, Tales of three Passions. By Rippin Porter, Esq. 2 vols. 12mo. 10s. 6d.

Uncle Tweaky and his Quizzical Neighbours, a Comi-satiric novel. By the Author of the Observant Pedestrian, &c. 3 vols. 12mo. 15s. boards.

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AMERICANA.

THE inconveniences and imperfection attendant on Old Governments have been described as inseparable from their time-worn Constitutions, after a long lapse of ages; and some have pleaded these, as reasons for periodical revolutions for the purpose of renovation. It must be granted that time brings Nations acquainted with strange events, and yet stranger consequences. Time impairs all things; his progressing deterioration, though slow, being incessant, produces, at length, such changes as mock the utmost stretch of Human Sagacity. Alternate prosperity and adversity, strength and weakness, glory and disgrace, have been the lot of older nations. These facts we learn from History; or behold in our own day; and they appear to be equally inevitable as indisputable.

But, we are now to call the attention of our readers to the conduct, not of an old nation; but—of a young, a vigorous, and if report may be credited, a wise and prosperous people. North America, as a State, dates but of yesterday; it stood free—apparently—from any such intimate connections with ancient States as might, by possibility, lead to its injury; and it was under no necessity to contract engagements, injurious to its welfare, or in any respect detrimental to its professed and guiding principles.

Has this State, so free from all evil, so pure, so perfect!—this State governed by equal representation, &c. &c. been able to keep itself clear, from those very entanglements which it attributed to the States of Europe as a fault, and which, at first, were the objects of its horror and aversion?—

What have been the consequences of its departure from that system, which nature itself pointed out as the course it ought to pursue? What has followed? What might have followed, in consequence of perseverance in the same conduct?

This we shall set before our readers from the Official Report of the American Treas-

Vol. III. No. 18. *Lit. Pan. N. S. Mar. 1.*

sury: a paper well worth preserving, as carrying with it a demonstration of the fatal effects of ambition, excited and goaded on by treachery. That America declared war against Britain, at a time when Napoleon Buonaparte had persuaded her Governors that Britain must sink as a stone in the mighty waters, that she had no friends to assist her, and that, the only thing wanting to her complete and final ruin, was the declared enmity of America, is not, we suppose, questioned by any well-informed mind;—that Louisiana was transferred to her at a *cheap rate*, by way of bribe, and that Canada was held out to her cupidity, by way of gratification, are equally well established propositions. But, she has been disappointed in part: Canada is not her's: not one object she has affected to contend for has been obtained: She has fixed the jealous enmity of the “old country,” and has lost her hold on the party affections of those in Britain who wished her well:—at what price, Mr. Dallas will inform us.

ANNUAL REPORT
FROM THE
AMERICAN TREASURY.

[*Excerpts: containing the substance; but omitting matters of form.*]

The restrictive system which commenced in the year 1807, greatly diminished the product of the public revenue; but it was not until the crisis involved an actual declaration of war, that the augmentation in the expences of the Government became obvious and important. With the occasional aid of temporary loans, the ordinary receipts of the Treasury had exceeded the ordinary expenditures, even during the period of a suspended commerce; and a report from this department presenting the estimates for the year 1812, seems to have given the first intimation, that the portion of extraordinary expenses to be incurred for the military and naval service, on account of the then existing state of the country, would raise the demand upon the Treasury to a considerable amount beyond the estimated product of the current revenue. The ordinary disbursements for the year ending September 30, 1811, were stated at 13,052,657 dollars, 73 cents; the ordinary receipts, at 13,541,446 dollars,

47 cents. But the year 1812, required on account of the current expenses, 9,400,000 dollars.	
Civil and Diplomatic	1,260,000
Military (including militia, Indian Department, arsenals, army, Ordnance, &c.)	3,415,000
Naval	2,500,000
Interest on Debt	2,225,000
	9,400,000
Revenue 8,200,000 dollars,	
Customs	7,500,000
Sale of Public Lands	600,000
Miscellaneous	100,000
	8,200,000
Deficit	1,200,000

Such were the limited objects of expense, and such the limited means of supply, at the commencement of the year in which war was declared.

It may, perhaps, be considered as a subject for regret, and it certainly furnishes a lesson of practical policy, that there existed no system, by which the internal resources of the country could be brought at once into action, when the resources of its external commerce became incompetent to answer the exigencies of the time. The existence of such a system would, probably, have invigorated the early movements of the war; might have preserved the public credit unimpaired; and would have rendered the pecuniary contributions of the people more equal, as well as more effective.

On the opening of the Session of Congress in November, 1811, . . . Ways and Means were therefore provided to meet the extraordinary demands created by the war; but they were derived exclusively from the operations of foreign commerce and public credit.

1. The Mediterranean Fund was continued till March 4, 1813, and afterwards until March, 1815 (when it became extinct), affording an additional duty of $\frac{21}{2}$ per cent. *ad valorem*, on all imported goods, paying duties *ad valorem*, and a discriminating duty of 10 per cent. upon that additional duty, in respect to all goods imported in vessels not of the United States.

2. An additional duty of 100 per cent. upon the permanent duties on goods imported into the United States, from any foreign place: a discriminating duty of 10 per cent. upon that additional duty, in respect to all goods imported in vessels not of the United States; and an additional duty of one dollar 50 cents. per ton (the precise duty being at the rate of 50 cents.

per ton) upon all vessels belonging wholly, or in part, to the subjects of foreign powers. These duties cease Feb. 7, 1816.

2. A loan of 41,000,000 of dollars, interest six per cent. per annum, reimbursable after twelve years, from Jan. 1, 1813.

3. An issue of Treasury notes for 5,000,000 of dollars, interest 5 2-5 per cent. per annum, reimbursable in one year.

From the Treasury Report, dated Dec. 1, 1812, it appears that the actual receipts into the Treasury, during the year ending Sept. 30, 1812, including a portion of the loan, and of the issue of Treasury Notes, amounted to 16,782,159 dollars 40 cents, (almost double the amount of the previous estimate) and that the actual disbursements, for the same year, amounted to 18,368,326 7-100 dollars, (also, almost double the amount of the previous estimate). But the year 1813, required, on account of the accumulating expenditures, 31,925,000 dollars.

Civil and Diplomatic	1,500,000
Military Department	17,000,000
Naval Department	4,925,000
Interest and reimbursement of Public Debt	8,500,000
	31,925,000

REVENUE.

Customs	11,500,000
Sale of Public Lands	
&c.	500,000

Deficit	926,000
	12,000,000

During the Sessions of Congress, which commenced in November, 1812, and closed March 3, 1813, was authorized a loan of 16,000,000 of dollars, at 6 per cent. per annum, reimbursable any time after the expiration of 12 years from Jan. 1, 1814.

2. To issue Treasury Notes 5,000,000 of dollars, absolutely; also an additional sum of 5,000,000 of dollars, part of the loan of 16,000,000 of dollars, above voted; interest 5 2-5 dollars per cent. per annum.

The necessities of the Treasury becoming, however, more urgent, and the reliance on the public credit becoming more hazardous, Congress determined, at a special session, which commenced in May, 1813, to lay the foundation of a system of internal revenue; selecting in particular, those subjects of taxation, which were recommended by the experience of a former period, and computing their general product at 5,000,000 of dollars.

A direct tax of 3,000,000 of dollars was laid upon the United States, and apportioned to the States respectively, for the year 1814.

A duty of 4 cents. per pound was laid upon all sugar refined within the United States.

A duty on all carriages for conveyance of persons, kept by any person for his own use, or let out for hire, graduated according to the denomination of the carriage, from the yearly sum of twenty dollars to two dollars.

A duty on licenses to distillers of spirituous liquors.

A duty on sales and auction of merchandise, and of ships and vessels; one per cent of the purchase money of goods; and 25 cents. for every hundred dollars of the purchase money of ships and vessels.

A duty on licenses to retailers of wine, spirituous liquors, and foreign merchandise, graduated according to the place of retailing, and the nature of the article.

A duty on the notes of banks or bankers; on bonds, obligations, or promissory notes, discounted by banks or bankers; and on foreign or inland bills of exchange above 50 dollars, and having one or more indorsers; graduated according to the nominal amount of the instrument.

A duty of 20 cents per bushel upon all salt imported.

A loan of 7,500,000 dollars, rate of interest not limited: not to be sold at a rate less than 8% per cent. or 88 dollars in money for 100 dollars in stock.

In the annual report of this department, dated Jan. 8, 1814, the amount of receipts was stated, in customs, &c. at 15,568,042 dollars, 43 cents; loans and treasury notes at 23,976,912 dollars, 50 cents, (together 39,907,607 dollars, 62 cents,) the actual disbursements of the same period were 32,928,855 dollars 19 cents, independent of the balances in the treasury, at the commencement and close of the year. But the estimates for the year 1814 required a sum of 45,350,000 dollars.

Civil, Diplomatic, and

Miscellaneous 1,700,000

Interest on old and

new debt 12,200,000

Military 24,550,000

Naval 6,900,000

45,350,440

REVENUE.

Customs, and sales of

public lands 6,600,000

Internal duties and

direct tax 8,500,000

Balance of loans and

treasury notes 4,270,000

14,370,000

Leaving a *deficit*; for which it was proposed to provide, 1st, by a part of the balance in the treasury, and 2d by loans and treasury notes, amounting to 30,980,000

For the deficit thus approaching the sum of 31,000,000, the only provision made during the session which commenced in December 1813, rested again upon the public credit.

1.—Treasury notes for 5,000,000 of dollars absolutely; an additional sum of 5,000,000 of dollars; interest 3 2-5 dollars per cent. per annum.

2.—A loan for 25,000,000 of dollars; reimbursable after twelve years from Dec. 31, 1814.

The embarrassments of the Treasury, after the adjournment of Congress in the year 1814, became extreme. The disbursements during the first half of that year amounted to the sum of 18,693,781 dollars 27 cents.

Civil, Diplomatic, and Mis-

cellaneous 1,444,062 60

Military Department 12,210,238 0

Naval Department 4,012,199 90

Public Debt 3,026,580 77

20,695,781 27

Balance of appropriations during the other half of the same year 27,576,391 19

Actual Receipts during the first half of 1814:

Customs 4,182,088 25

Sale of public

lands (including those in the Mis-

sissippi territory, the pro-

ceeds of which, are

payable to the state of

Georgia) 540,065 68

Internal duties and direct

tax 2,189,272 40

Postage and

incidents 168,744

Loans 9,679,676

Treasury notes 2,462,000

19,219,946 33

Estimated to be received during the other half of same year	18,160,000

	32,879,946 83
Balance of cash July 8, 1814,	4,722,693 22

Estimated Aggregate . . . 37,102,585 55
Deficit 10,167,586 91

The plan of finance, which was predicated upon the theory of defraying the extraordinary expenses of the war by successive loans, had already become inoperative. The product of the revenues had ceased to furnish an amount equal to the expenditure of the former peace establishment, with an addition of the interest upon the debt contracted on account of war. And the sudden suspension of specie payments at the principal banks established in the different states (however it may be excused or justified by the apparent necessity of the case) had exposed the government, as well as private citizens, to all the inconveniences of a variable currency, devoid alike of national authority and of national circulation. The treasury could no longer transfer its funds from place to place; and it became, of course, impracticable to maintain the accustomed punctuality in the payment of the public engagements.

During the session, which commenced in September, 1814, and closed March 3, 1815, the following internal duties were increased in their amount; the duties were rendered permanent; and the general pledge was applied to them.

The direct tax was raised to an annual sum of *six millions* of dollars, and it was extended to the district of Columbia.

The duty on carriages was raised, and a duty on harness added.

The duty on licenses to distillers of spirituous liquors, was continued, and a duty on the spirits distilled was added.

The duties on sales at auction, and on licenses to retail wines, spirituous liquors, and foreign merchandise, were raised.

The rates of postage raised 50 per cent. New duties were permanently laid on various articles manufactured or made for sale, within the United States, or their territories.

Duties on articles in use, to wit—On household furniture, the value in any one family (with certain exceptions)

exceeding 200 dollars in money, according to a scale graduated, from one dollar on a value of 400 dollars, to 100 dollars, on a value of 9,000 dollars.

On every gold watch kept for use—2 dollars.

On every silver watch kept for use—1 dollar.

A loan of 3,000,000 dollars, reimbursable after Dec. 31, 1814.

On licenses to distillers and spirituous liquors: a loan upon the pledge of the duties on licenses to distillers of spirituous liquors, 6,000,000 of dollars: interest six per cent.

Treasury Notes for 7,500,000 dollars;—a further sum of 3,000,000 dollars.

Treasury notes for 25,000,000 dollars. These Treasury Notes might be of any denomination. If less than 100 dollars, they were to be payable to the bearer, to be transferable by delivery, and to bear no interest. This denomination has acquired the designation of "small Treasury notes." If 100 dollars, or upwards, they were payable to order, transferable by indorsement, and to bear interest 5 2-5ths per cent. per annum.

"Treasury notes of the new emission." The principal and interest of these Treasury Notes are not payable at any particular time; but the notes are every where receivable in all payments to the United States.

The holders of "small Treasury Notes" may exchange them at pleasure, in sums not less than 100 dollars, for certificates of funded stock, bearing interest at 7 per cent. per annum, from the first day of the month next ensuing.

"Treasury Notes of the new emission" may be exchanged at pleasure, in sums not less than 100 dollars, for certificates of funded stock, bearing interest at *six per cent.* reimbursable at any time after Dec. 31, 1814.

A loan of 18,452,800 dollars, reimbursable after twelve years, from Dec. 31, 1815.

Progress of Expenditure, and of Revenue, for the entire period of the war, may be reduced to the following general abstract:

ACTUAL RECEIPTS.
In 1812 12,639,032 76
Revenue . . . 9,801,132 76
Loans . . . 10,002,100
Treasury Notes 2,835,500

In 1813 40,524,844 95
Revenue . . . 14,340,709 95
Loans . . . 20,059,635
Treasury notes 6,094,500

In 1814	34,873,432 25
Revenue	11,500,606 25
Loans	15,080,546
Treasury notes	8,297,930

Aggregate amount for three years of war 98,042,309 96

ACTUAL DISBURSEMENTS.

In 1812	22,271,121 15
Civil, diplomatic, and miscellaneous expenses	1,791,360 31
Military service, including Indian Department	12,078,775 24
Naval service	3,935,365 15
Public debt	4,419,622 45

In 1815 39,190,520 36

Civil, diplomatic, and miscellaneous expenses	1,833,308 80
Military service, including Indian Department	19,802,458 2
Naval service	6,446,600 10
Public debt	11,108,123 44

In 1814 38,547,915 62

Civil, diplomatic, and miscellaneous expenses	2,337,897 13
Military service, including Indian Department	20,510,258
Naval service	7,312,890 90
Public debt	8,386,380 59

Aggregate amount for three years of war 100,017,557 13

Such was the progress of the Expenditure of the American Government; its increase could not but occasion heavy losses to those who were missing the market for their commodities, and who saw their stores perishing on their hands. The Receipts for 1815 that could be depended on, were chiefly arrears of former Ways and Means authorized; and the demands would, of course, be arrears of demands for services. This gave occasion to the following Estimate.

SUPPLEMENTAL STATEMENT.

Gross receipts for 1812, 1813, and 1814	98,042,309 96
Receipts for 1815 cannot be precisely stated, but are estimated at	39,372,000
Revenue	12,400,000
Loans	11,024,000
Treasury notes	15,938,000

Disbursements for 1815 33,686,323 18

Civil, diplomatic and miscellaneous	2,587,000
Military service, &c.	15,790,144 71
Naval service	7,050,000 25
Public debt	8,909,178 22

OF THE PUBLIC DEBT.

The amount of the Funded Debt contracted before the war, was \$9,135,484 dollars, 96 cents.

Old 6 per cent.

stock, nominal amount 17,350,871 39

Reimbursed 13,467,587

Balance, Sept.

30, 1815 3,783,284 49

Deferred 5 per

cent stock 9,358,320 85

Reimbursed 4,152,543 93

Balance due, Sept 30 5,235,776 42

8 per cent. stock 16,158,177 43

Exchanged 6 per cent. stock

1812 2,984,746 72

6 per cent. stock, 1796 80,000

Louisiana 6 percent. stock 10,929,500

Balance due 39,135,484 96

Funded Debt contracted on account of the late war, September 30, 1815, 63,144,972 dollars 50 cents.

Floating debt contracted since the commencement of the war, calculated to September 30, 1815, 17,355,109 dollars.

Total amount of National Debt, Sept. 30, 1815 119,685,558 46

Probable addition to the Funded Debt, about 5,000,000 of dollars.

Probable annual expenditure of the peace establishment 17,288,669,900

OF THE REVENUE FOR 1816, ESTIMATED ACCORDING TO LAWS NOW IN FORCE.

By the laws now in force, the revenue arising from customs during the year 1816, will be affected in the following manner:—the present rates of duties continue until the 18th of February, 1816, when the duty on salt imported will cease, and the

rates of duties on merchandize of every description, imported in American vessels, will fall to one half of the existing amount, with the exception of certain manufactured articles, being of the same kinds as the manufactured articles on which internal duties have been imposed; the duties on the imported articles continuing at the existing rates, so long as the existing internal duties shall be continued upon the corresponding articles of domestic manufacture. On the 18th of February the extra duty on merchandize imported in foreign vessels, which is now 15 1-2 per cent. on the amount of the duty in American vessels, will fall to 10 per cent. on that amount, and the tonnage duty on foreign vessels, which is now two dollars per ton, will fall to 50 cents. per ton. The extra duty is also liable to be affected by the operation of the act for abolishing all discriminating duties) upon a basis of national reciprocity. By the laws now in force, the revenue arising from internal duties will be affected in the following manner:—The duties on bank-notes, on notes discounted by banks, and bills of exchange, (commonly called the stamp duties,) and the duty on refined sugar, will cease on the 18th day of February, 1816. All the other internal duties, together with the direct tax, and the increased rates of postage, will continue.

PROPOSITIONS RELATING TO REVENUE. Sinking Fund.

In 1803, when the sinking fund was estimated on its present footing, the principal of the public debt was about 86,000,000 of dollars, and the interest annually payable upon it, about 4,500,000 dollars. At that time there was assigned to the sinking fund out of the public revenue, 8,000,000 dollars; of which about, 3,500,000 dollars were annually applicable to the reduction of the principal of 86,000,000 dollars. At the commencement of the year 1817, it is estimated that the principal of the funded debt will amount to 110,000,000 of dollars, requiring the sum of 6,150,000 dollars for the payment of its annual interest. If a sum applicable to the reduction of the principal of the debt were now to be assigned, bearing the same proportion to that principal, which the sum assigned in 1804 then bore to the principal, it would amount to about 3,350,000 dollars. When it is added, therefore, to the sum of 6,150,000 dollars which is necessary for the payment of the interest, there would be required for the amount now to be set apart to constitute the sinking fund, the sum of 10,500,000 dollars. per annum. It is proposed, however, to carry the amount only to the sum of 10,000,000 of dollars, which will allow

about 3,856,000 dollars as applicable to the reduction of the principal of the debt; a sum sufficient, if strictly and regularly applied without interruption, upon a compound principle, to pay off the whole of the funded debt in a period less than eighteen years.

Under these circumstances the Secretary to the Treasury submits to Congress a series of Propositions, intended to ease the public Finances; but especially to provide against the possibility of such an incident recurring as the absolute deficiency of a CIRCULATING MEDIUM passable through ALL the States. Together with the machinery of an Institution that may enable Government to coin *unlimited sums of circulating medium*, at the shortest notice. The arguments in support of these propositions deserve attention.

By the Constitution of the United States, Congress is expressly vested with the power to coin money, to regulate the value of the domestic and foreign coins in circulation, and (as a necessary implication from positive provisions,) to emit bills of credit; while it is declared by the same instrument, that "no state shall coin money, or emit bills of credit." Under this constitutional authority, the money of the United States has been established by law, consisting of coins made with gold, silver, and copper. All foreign gold and silver coins, at specified rates, were placed, in the first instance, upon the same footing with the coins of the United States; but they ceased (with the exception of Spanish milled dollars, and parts of such dollars) to be a legal tender for the payment of debts and demands, in the year 1809.

The constitutional authority to emit bills of credit, has also been exercised in a qualified and limited manner. During the existence of the Bank of the United States, the bills or notes of the corporation were declared, by law, to be receivable in all payments to the United States; and the treasury notes which have been since issued for the services of the late war, have been endowed with the same quality.

During the last year, the principal banks established south and west of New England, resolved that they would no longer issue coin in payment of their notes, or of the drafts of their customers, for money received upon deposit. In this act, the Government of the United States had no participation; and yet the immediate effect of the act was to supersede the only legal currency of the nation. By this act, all

though no state can constitutionally emit bills of credit, Corporations erected by the several States have been enabled to circulate a paper medium, subject to many of the practical inconveniences of the prohibited bills of credit.

The resumption of specie payments is still prevented, either by the reduced state of the national stock of the precious metals, or by the apprehension of a further reduction to meet the balances of a foreign trade, or by the redundant issues of bank paper.

In the selection of the means for the restoration of the national currency, it may be asked,—1st. Whether it be practicable to renew the circulation of the gold and silver coins? 2dly. Whether the State Banks can be successfully employed to furnish an uniform currency? 3dly. Whether a National Bank can be employed more advantageously than the State Banks, for the same purpose? And 4thly. Whether the Government can itself supply and maintain a paper medium of exchange, of permanent and uniform value, throughout the United States?

1st. As the United States do not possess mines of gold or Silver, the supplies of those metals must, in a time of scarcity, be derived from foreign commerce. If the balance of foreign commerce be unfavourable, the supply will not be obtained incidentally, as in the case of returns for a surplus of American exports, but must be the object of a direct purchase. The purchase of bullion is, however, a common operation of commerce; and depends, like other operations, upon the inducements to import the article.

Mr. Dallas declares his fixed opinion that the Banks of the several States are incompetent to meet the intention of the Second Question; only a part of them paid any respect to Treasury Notes, or agreed to receive them: it was found impossible to combine them into one association, actuated by one mind; they are established, in different States, on such different principles, with such distinct modifications, and reservations in their various charters; and they are swayed by so many contradictory principles, that to reduce their motives to uniformity, is IMPOSSIBLE.

3d. The establishment of a National Bank is regarded as the best, and perhaps, the only adequate resource to relieve the

country and the Government from the present embarrassments. Authorised to issue notes which will be received in all payments to the United States, the circulation of its issues will be co-extensive with the Union; and there will exist a constant demand, bearing a just proportion to the annual amount of the duties and taxes to be collected, independent of the general circulation for commercial and social purposes. A National Bank will therefore possess the means and the opportunity of supplying a circulating medium of equal use and value in every State, and in every district of every State.

Upon the whole, the state of the national currency, and other important considerations connected with the operations of the Treasury, render it a duty respectfully to propose—

“That a National Bank be established at the city of Philadelphia, having power to erect branches elsewhere; and that the capital of the Bank (being of a competent amount), consist of 3-4ths of the public stock, and 1-4th of gold and silver.”

All of which is respectfully submitted.

A. J. DALLAS, Sec. of the Treasury,
Treasury Department, 6th December, 1815.

Such is the conclusion of the Official Financier² to the Institution of a National Bank, it is proposed to add—Military Establishments for training up officers to arms, as a profession; also, Dock-yards in various parts of the United States. When the whole of these plans is in activity, it will remain to be seen whether the expences they entail will be more favourable to national frugality and freedom from taxes, than the spirit they will foster will be to public peace, public manners, and public liberty. If America, a new State, is able to obtain all the advantages derived by old states from their institutions, *without their evils*, then will her partizans have real cause for triumph; but, if like causes produce like effects, in the New World as in the Old, then, time will shew, whether the rudiments of fixed debts, fixed mutiny bills, fixed infringements on personal liberty, and national morals, be not dated from the machinations of Napoleon Buonaparte, and the subserviency of President Madison, in the years 1808 to 1814.

INTERESTING INTELLIGENCE
FROM THE
BRITISH SETTLEMENTS IN INDIA.

CALCUTTA.

Episcopal Confirmation: the first.

Letters from Calcutta, mention that the Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Calcutta, held his first Confirmation at the Cathedral of St. John, on the morning of the 15th July. His Lordship delivered a most eloquent and impressive discourse upon the subject of Confirmation, at the conclusion of the ceremony. We understand, upwards of 420 were confirmed on this occasion. The Cathedral was crowded to excess.

GOORKHA COUNTRY.

The following letters are from divisions of the army acting in the late war against the Nepaulese: they bring us acquainted with a Country of which which we had previously scarcely any account, and that little from casual travellers ill provided for correct information. When the History of the war is published, as, no doubt, it will be, the Science of Geography will profit no less than the Art Military, by the pen of the Historian.

Extract of a Letter from an Officer, dated May 3, 1815. Camp at Butta.

Our warm clothing is still pleasant during the nights, but not in the day time. The climate is delightful, there is not a breath of hot wind here, and the beauties of the country it would be difficult well to describe. The raspberries and strawberries are now ripe, and in the most profuse abundance. The former with milk and sugar are delicious—The strawberries are small, dry, and insipid. Around the neat villages grow peach trees now loaded with fruit, pomegranates and plantains in abundance. The fields rich and beautiful, and the mills for grinding corn worked by small clear streams, remind us of the fertile countries of Europe, and both the people and the scenery differ most essentially from what we see in the plains. Some of our party visited a waterfall in this neighbourhood, and found the sight fully compensated the labour of the journey. It was near three miles distant, the road goes by the side of a high mountain, under which the Guinrora flows over broken rocks, the

banks covered with trees full of cuckoos, black-birds, and many other of the feathered tribes, which we had never seen before. We passed a neat village and a mill, and at the bottom of the fall found the residence of two fakirs, whom no noise ever disturbs but the sound of the waterfall and the singing of birds. The cascade is from a perpendicular rock about 80 feet high, and falls into a basin 30 or 40 feet in diameter. The depth was not more than three feet, and the water as clear as crystal. Fir trees abound, of the most extraordinary size. I measured one, the height of which was sixty-five feet eight inches, from the root to the part where the first branches issue, and by comparison I have reason to believe some exceed 100 feet. The waterfall and a cave beyond are places of worship, and such is the romantic beauty of the scenery and the fineness of the climate, that I expect to find many persons will hereafter visit this part of India for the renovation of their health.

The Goorkha corps is now near 1000 strong. It is worthy of remark that the size and appearance of the Goorkhas is contemptible in the extreme; and quite at variance with their daring and heroic conduct. They are small, weak, ill looking, dirty, sour-eyed and ill made creatures, but their limbs are often strong, and muscular out of proportion to their stature. Their general demeanour however, shews the highest confidence in their own personal qualifications. Some few there are, stout and handsome; of this number was Bhugge Thappa, slain on the 15th, who was fair and well made; and without the coarse features so common among the men. Our sepoys are constantly on the best terms with the Goorkha corps; but must I think be astonished at what those men have attempted, when they closely view their very contemptible appearance. It is incomprehensible how such a daring yet obedient spirit could have been instilled into them, except by the habit of constant victory, for a long time past, and the willing submission to their leaders which this success inspired. The Kulloo Raja of Belaspoor sent two hundred men yesterday. They came in their best military style. They descended the highest peak of a mountain to the right of the camp at full speed, sounding horns, trumpets, pipes and drums, making a clamour equal to 20,000 men. The Goorkhas, too, always blow their trumpets when they charge, accompanied with the most dreadful yells and shouts. The Kullooreens are wild fellows, mostly swordsmen, and wear a close black felt bonnet, not unlike that of our Highlanders.

“ The gallantry of the Goorkha chiefs justly commands the affection of their men. When they conveyed away the body of Bhugtee Thappa, who was slain in the gallant assault of Colonel Thompson's post, on beholding him they wept bitterly, and exclaimed, ‘ Woe to us! the blade of our sword is broken, and the handle only remains! ’ His two wives ascended the funeral-pile; and the youngest, who is the daughter of Umr Singh, addressed the soldiers, and strenuously enjoined them to continue firm in the defence of Maloun.”

We now present to our readers an interesting letter on the subject from an intelligent correspondent, who is accompanying Mr. Fraser, Governor General's agent, on a mission through the Joobul district. This is a mountainous tract situated to the North of the Jytuk range of hills.

“ *Camp Shakh, May 11, 1815.*

“ I wrote you from Raj Gurh to say we were so far on our journey. We are now eleven and a half miles further in the hills, encamped in a small but sweet glen, through which runs a stream, called Bagaitha. On the 6th of May we left Black Hill, about eleven o'clock, with only a few men, to take care of the coolies who carry our baggage, and our personal guard; the Goorkha companies, Muwatis, Parans, and other troops, amounting to nearly 700, having gone on some days before. The road led over two tolerably steep ascents and descents, but through a pleasant country to the bed of the Julal. We took our quarters up at a small village, named Sukool, having marched about nineteen miles. We were much refreshed by bathing in a large pool of the Julal: I tried for fish with poor success, catching with a fly but four small ones. Our encampment was in a fine valley, which extends from the Sine range below Chinal Gurh, and is well cultivated, though in ridges, as is usual in these parts.—7th. We started this morning at a quarter before seven, and proceeded along this delightful valley; the crop of corn was luxuriant. From the rivulet a number of little streams led off on either side for irrigation. We had a considerable part of the first ascent in the shade, which with the verdure, made it charming; we at last came to Chinal Ghur, situated on the top of a wild and picturesque rock, overlooking the valley, from which the stream descends, foaming in several falls, through groves of walnut, peepul, and various other trees of lovely foliage and astonishing altitude. Hence we got up a steep ascent for about a mile, and were nearly on the top of the range.

A little furtheron to the North West, we came in view of the large village of Dangurkunar, where we halted for half an hour. This place is of considerable size, and situated in the gorge of the pass over the Sine, where a piece of level ground is formed like a basin on the limestone rock of which the whole range is composed. The town is built on a ridge of rocks in this basin, and overlooking it and both sides of the hills, enjoys one of the grandest views possible. Jytuk, with its range and the Black Hill, are seen to the South, more beautiful from the distance; and to the South East along the course of the Julal, a vast extension of variously formed hills fade on the sight. Old Choor breaks on the view like a giant, and hills around the village form a most curious vista. From this place we proceeded over some cultivation, and began a descent, perhaps not easily paralleled for wildness, rugged steepness, and danger. The range, as I have already said, is limestone in various shapes, and this cleft in the hill is only the rock washed bare, almost perpendicular, but cut by time and wear of feet into something like a winding zig zag flight of steps, of unequal heights and size, yet polished withal in such a degree as to make slipping on them with any shoes, but particularly iron shod ones, very dangerous. A slip or tumble would have sent us rolling down centuries of rocks. But over such places did our coolies, each generally loaded with thirty seers, pass in perfect safety, till the valley again appeared, and some spots of cultivation in the ledges of the rocks relieved the eye. Here we observed a curious practice which I must describe. Small streams of water conveyed cool from their native springs to the huts of the inhabitants, entered wooden spouts under which the women having laid their children to sleep, and wrapped their bodies and limbs in blankets, placed their little heads, on the tops of which the water from the spout descended. This custom, they tell me, is universal, and serves to make them strong, and keep them cool. I saw two children under this operation, and they slept calm and composedly. The plan of first causing them to sleep by violent rocking on the knees, seemed rather calculated to shake the child to pieces than induce slumber; yet the desired effect was instantaneous, for the child, though wondering and surprised by the sight of strangers, soon lost its senses, slept, and was conveyed to the spout. I know not if this practice be observed elsewhere. The glen, which had opened to admit two other similar chasms, soon closed over our

heads; and I have seldom seen any scene so wildly romantic, and at times so beautiful, as that we now passed through for three or four miles. The lovely foliage of the lofty groves, the purling streams issuing from the mossy rocks, and banks covered with fern-wood, sorrel, and a thousand little water plants, with the banks below, covered with wild roses, jessamine, barberry, and a number of other plants, many of them odiferous and aromatic, charmed the eye and delighted the imagination. Then the higher points of view, when they opened, were very fine. The limestone rocks, by far the most romantic, and beautiful in its colours and shapes, absolutely towered up like spires through trees of every shape and hue—then a bluff, black rock would spread over the glen, almost meeting his equally wild and daring neighbours on the opposite side. You may think me romancing in this glowing description, but I assure you most seriously, that I cannot tell you of half the beauties of this astonishing yet delightful scene. Here strawberries, raspberries, yellow butter cresses, and an endless variety of other plants, meeting with a thorny tree, spread themselves far and wide over the adjoining rocks and hills. Sometimes we absolutely went under the overhanging leaves and branches for a hundred yards, while the cool rocks on either side distilled their pell-mell stores. But I fear you have already had enough of this stuff, yet believe me, I could gaze for ever on the lovely spot, and should never tire to describe its charming objects. We had to leave it, and climb up the steep rocks in advance, and ascending the cliff, we beheld the wildly winding Jirry, meandering among the rocks below—a stream that opening from the northern range, discharges itself into the Jumna, a considerable way below the junction of this river, with the Tane. It is here about half the size of the Boly, and very rapid—we descended along its bed by a difficult and winding path. Its banks, like all the mountain rivers of these regions, are beautifully wooded with fir, oak, toon, and a profusion of forest trees. The Jirry now passed, the houses assume a different aspect and character; they no longer appear on the sides of hills, with flat roofs jutting out from their sides, but rise with a pitch, and almost curl upwards, in the Chinese manner—slate abounds—the houses are built and covered with it.—May 8, Our coolies were kept up with difficulty, and lost no opportunity of deserting. The hills here are composed of slate, with occasional patches of limestone, and insulated masses of quartz; their form changes from sharp

craggy ridges to round, and bold mountains cleft into dark hollows, and wild glens of the same character. To-day we saw a few deer, of a dark colour and great size, prancing along the rocks; their shyness and distance saved them from capture. On a brow of these hills, stands the fort of Raja Gurh, rather a house than a fort, which the Raja of this province, Surmore, built for the residence of a collector of his revenues. The building is a square of 100 feet each side, and towered at each angle, without projections, to 50 or 60 feet high—in front was a court, where the guards were stationed.—Runjour burnt it, six months ago, and now, save the walls, it is a complete ruin.—May 9th, Marched at half past five in this order through a sweet pass. The patans in front, arrayed in striped trowsers and blue mantles, filed off by a narrow pathway—then a party of Skinner's Horse with the Khukana Nuzd and Jinis, and after these the Gorkha companies, armed and cloathed with endless variety, playing with native wildness on their shrill sounding fifes, in concert with their hollow drums and harsh trumpets. This day's march led through much cultivation, and the villages having high towers like Chinese Pagodas interspersed throughout, looked more considerable. The summits of these hills, though full 8,000 feet above the level of the plains, are equally well cultivated with the vallies below. We passed some delightful villages shaded by walnut, mulberry, apricot, peach, and other fruit trees. Chour with some of his snow covered peaks now bore E. S. E. of us—we reached our ground at half past four P. M. after a march of eleven and a half miles. Here, about forty miles from Black Hill, we were detained two days to collect corn for our party, and as the inhabitants would not sell willingly, necessity urged us to force supplies. The people of the country style themselves Rajpoots, their language is a corruption of Hindee, intelligible enough to those well versed in the latter tongue.

Extract of a Letter from Hajjee in the Budraj Mountains, dated 3d May, in Latitude 30° 45' N.

“ This is a charming country in point of climate and prospects, but the roads which so much concern a traveller, are execrable. Horses are of no use, and we must trudge it on foot. The weather, however, still continues favourable for this method of locomotion, hitherto so little familiar to Indians. But the sudden transition from the heats below to the chilly air above, is often attended with dreadful consequences; and the greatest care is necessary to avoid the

terrible colds that are thereby caught. We are here surrounded with rich cultivation; and every production of the plains, with a vast variety besides, flourishes in perfection; raspberries, cranberries, peaches, and apricots, wild and cultivated, abound. The inhabitants are remarkably neat in their habitations, and as remarkably filthy in their persons. The women have three, and sometimes four, husbands—and I heard one express her entire ignorance of the father of her child. The Thermometer is now at one P.M. between 74 and 75, but this is cooler by 15 degrees than I have lately experienced it. The elevation of Hajee, is about 4000 feet.

Extract of a Letter from an Officer in General Martinell's Camp, at Nahan, dated 19th May, 1815.

" From what Cazee Punt has informed us, the Goorkahs are tributary to the Chinese: every third year they send Ambassadors with several Lacks of Rupees as a tribute, and this year they ought to have sent one. This tribute originated in consequence of the Goorkahs having attempted to seize some villages, which were under the protection of the Chinese Government, and shewin an inclination to extend their conquests in that direction. This conduct gave great cause of alarm to the Chinese—an army was fitted out, and sent against these marauders—After several engagements they were forced to retire into their own Country—the Chinese followed them up so closely that they were obliged to cry for quarter, and gladly entered into the terms offered them,—to pay a tribute of so many Lacks of Rupees every third year. The Goorkahs, finding they could not make any conquests in the direction of China, made an attempt on the opposite quarter, and in the year 1802-3 entered this Country, and took possession of it: during the time the conquest of this territory was going on, the Rajah of Nepaul was at Benares."

Koomhur Sciu, banks of the Sutledge, May, 22.

" My former letters will have given you a faint picture of the Alpine scenes over which we are now wandering. My last left us before Champa. On the 16th, we recommenced our march, and gradually ascended another ridge, the skirts of which were clothed with firs of various kinds; while its face was covered with fine smooth grass; and at last terminated in a grey rocky top, cleft into distinct peaks. We had here some glimpses of the Choor, Sine, and Jytuck range of hills. We next climbed the peak Urmukra; the approach

to which is acclivitous and magnificent, through a fine forest, formed of every variety of fir and larch tree, oak, holly, and sycamore. It is impossible to describe the beautiful appearance of the mingled shades produced by a mixture of the green of young and vigorous pines, the faint yellow of the withered laves, and lovely carpets of vegetation, interrupted every now and then with the bold and unexpected rise of grey crags, over whose faces trickle a thousand rills. Here we, for the first time, saw a variety of birch, with sweet brier, fern and yellow cowslips; interspersed amid immense beds of strawberries, all in blossom. Near the top of the bleak crest we found a spring of water, so cold, that the finger could scarcely endure being plunged into it. When we reached the summit, a most extensive and superb prospect burst upon us. To the left we beheld the lofty hills beyond the Sutledge; we had left behind us all the important ranges running from North West to South East; and in our front the grand snowy mountains, covered with perpetual ice, reared their mighty heads. Before us we had the channel of the Pabur river; immediately beyond which the great range commences, first by wild rocky ridges, each rising above its fellow, until they at length tower beyond the clouds, and " Alps upon Alps fill up the amazing view." The effect was heightened by the appearance below of villages, surrounded by fields of corn, and other signs of the presence of man, the airiness of which gave a remarkable contrast to the awful stillness of these inaccessible regions. After several ascents and descents leading through forest, glade, and cultivated valleys, we arrived at Denra; a fine village, surrounded by walnut and apricot trees; the residence of the Rana of Joobal. Our march had been twelve miles. Next morning we were visited by the Rana, who is a young man of 19, poor, miserable, and in dress and manner little better than a common Bengalee Sirkar. He wore the usual dress of a Hindoo, with a sikh turban. His attendants were few, and attired in the mean garb of low puharcens. His Vizier, named Dangee, is the real possessor of the regal power, and transacts all business without controul.

" After breakfast we descended through a good corn country to the Pabur.—This river is broad, clear, and rapid, and runs in a South Easterly direction. On its North bank lies the fort of Ramgur, situated on a small insulated hill; commanded by three or four peaks, one of which is not more than three hundred yards distant. It is a pitiful place, being only a few huts,

surrounded by a wall, shaped according to the windings of the turns of the hills. It is garrisoned by Runsoor Thappa and 160 Goorkahs. We could not prevail on him to give in—he said "he had eaten his master's salt, and would not desert him." He can make no resistance against the Bischur men, who have already given a good account of Kirtee Thappa and his troops. Having inveigled them to Ramgur, they led them to a place, where they had neither food nor water, and having collected about 8,000 men—the whole strength of the country,—fell on them in their enfeebled state. About 70 were cut to pieces, 70 fought their way to Ramgur, and 350 or 400, with their chief, Kirtee Thappa, were taken prisoners, and sent to General Ochterlony's camp.

Here is a large place of worship, of great sanctity, called Hath Goberree. The idol is covered with gold and silver ornaments. Here we met Thakoor Dass and Budree Dass, with the Bischur army, going to besiege Runsoor Thappa, in Ramgur. We proceeded along the cultivated land, skirting the bed of the Pabur, which is full of snow; and fringed with alders. On the 19th, we ascended the glen of this beautiful river, which taking its rise in the snowy mountains in the East, moves at first in a South-west course, and afterwards turns to the East, before joining the Tanse. Here the snowy range was quite close; and in fact its roots commenced under our feet. A little way to the West, the Sutledge began to shew itself. We saw some iron smelting furnaces; in which the natives were working a rich black sandy ore. We likewise saw the oil presses, by which they squeeze a delightfully flavored oil from the kernels of the apricot. We despatched one hill pheasant. After a difficult ascent up a high hill, we bent our course down a wild and shaggy gorge, leading into the district of Kurangle, at the capital of which we now are. We visited a line of forts on the brow of the ridge, over-topping the Sutledge, which lies far below, in a fine valley, covered with corn. The forts as usual have been surrounded by stockades and pickets. I may here observe, that the hills in this neighbourhood generally run from N. E. to S. W. and have their S. E. front sloping and easy, their N. W. side rocky and nearly perpendicular, but well wooded below. This was not the case in the minor ranges. It is also remarkable, that the hills as they approach the Sutledge appear to fall somewhat in height and steepness, to the bottom of the snowy range. This day we had a mountain storm; it had been hazy all the

day, and towards evening thick clouds came rolling from the North, accompanied with violent lightning and thunder. After a heavy discharge of hail and rain, they rolled on, and when the horizon cleared, the snowy mountains appeared right above us. The sight was superb. Their skirts were powdered with fresh snow, while their middle was girded with the yet lowering clouds, far above which their grey heads towered towards the sun, whose parting rays shed on them a silvery lustre. At nine of the evening we reached our present encampment, where we were met by the Rana, who gave us baked bread and milk, the only eatables he had. We shall cross the Sutledge in a day or two. It is, at this place, a stream not more than thirty or forty yards wide, deep, and confined in a rocky bed, with lofty shelving banks."

CEYLON.

The following particulars of the conduct of the late King of Kandy, mark the untutored, unregulated mind, with the native fierceness of a barbarian despot. The untamed lion raged, though in captivity; and by his savage manners, gave ample confirmation to the reports of his former atrocities. They lost him his crown and his territory: one of these days, his violence may lose him his life.

On Monday, March 6, 1815, the King and his family arrived at Colombo, and were conveyed in as private a manner as circumstances would admit to their new residence, where they were received by Colonel Kerr, the commandant of that place, with the respect due to their fallen fortunes. The house, which was spacious, had been fitted up very handsomely for the occasion, and in the middle of the largest apartment was an ottoman, or musnud, covered with scarlet cloth, upon which his majesty immediately on his entrance sprung with great agility, and seating himself in a most unkingly attitude, with his legs drawn under him, looked round the room, which he surveyed with great complacency. He was evidently both pleased and surprised at the apparent comfort of his new place of abode; contrasting perhaps the treatment he was now experiencing from the British government, with that which our countrymen had received not many years ago from his hands. He instantly said, "As I am no longer permitted to be a King, I am thankful for the kindness and attention which has been shown me."

Wikreme Raja Sinha is in his person considerably above the middle size, of a corpulent, yet muscular appearance, and with a physiognomy which is at all times handsome, and frequently not unpleasing. His claim to talent has been disputed by many who have had an opportunity of conversing with him, but he is certainly not deficient in shrewdness or comprehension; with an utter indifference to all feelings of humanity, he possesses a great share of what is called good humour; and the affability with which he answered the questions that we addressed to him, was at least unexpected, while the ease and sang-froid with which he communicated some of the most extraordinary and murderous anecdotes of his reign were truly surprising. He passed with great rapidity from one story of court intrigue to another; but, it is to be observed, that the invariable issue of the whole of these anecdotes, was the cutting off the offender's head, flogging him to death, impaling him alive, or pounding him in a mortar, as the caprice of the moment might have dictated; and all his surprise seems to be, that the English should feel any great indignation at what he had always considered a mere matter of course and pastime.—"The English governors, however," he observed to Major Hook, "have one advantage over us kings of Kandy:—they have counsellors about them, who never allow them to do any thing in a passion; and that is the reason you have so few punishments; but, unfortunately for us, the offender is dead, before our resentment has subsided."

His Majesty's general reception of his English visitors is by a cordial shake of the hand. With one officer he was particularly affable. He asked him if he would like to see the Queens? His visitor replied in the affirmative, but begged to know in what manner he was to receive them. "Why," said his Majesty, laughing very heartily, "in any way you please: they are rather dirty just now, as their clothes have not arrived from Kandy; and so you may take your choice, either shake hands with them, or embrace them."

This anecdote is one of many which might be adduced in illustration of the levity of this extraordinary man's character. He had, during the first week of his arrival, established a reputation for great fortitude and resignation; and there were not wanting some few to undertake his defence, and ascribe the tyrannical measures of his reign to evil counsellors.—An occurrence shortly took place, however, which set his character in its true light.

He had applied for the attendance of four of the female prisoners, who were originally servants of the Queens. His request was granted, and on the same night one of these poor creatures was delivered of a child in the house in which the King was residing. The instant he heard this piece of intelligence, he insisted on the woman's removal, "She was useless, and he would not allow her to remain."—Colonel Kerr sent to remonstrate on the cruelty of such a step in her present condition; and declined complying with the King's solicitation. The tyrant flew from one apartment to the other, exclaimed that he would neither eat, drink, nor sleep till he was satisfied; reviled the sentries, and behaved in so frantic a manner at this first opposition to his will, that Colonel Kerr, apprehensive of his murdering the woman, ordered her, even at the hazard of her life, to be removed to a place of safety.

But the predominating feeling of the King's soul was indignation at the treatment he had received from his own subjects. This was the point to which he always reverted, and his animosity against them was in one respect beneficial to his conquerors, since it led him to an unexpected disclosure of all his hidden places of treasure. It mattered not, he said, what became of it, as long as it did not devolve to his bitter enemies.

The amount of this treasure it would be difficult at present to conjecture, but there can be little doubt that it must be immense. Each man in the King's dominions was expected, at certain periods, to make an offering to the throne; and as the expenses of the court were trifling, and the labours of the subjects seldom remunerated, it may easily be imagined what must have been the accumulation of his Majesty and his predecessors. It was one part of the policy of the kings of Kandy, to conceal, when possible, even from their most confidential advisers, the places where their wealth was secured. Another was, to reclaim from the families of their deceased favourites, every mark of royal bounty, however minute. Of these presents, an exact register was kept, so that every donation under such a government was in fact nothing more than a loan.

The strange quantity and mixture of gold and silver ornaments which were discovered, may hence be in some degree accounted for; but it is not so easy to discover to what purpose it was intended to apply a large assortment of cocked hats and full bottomed periwiggs of the sixteenth century, which were found un-

der ground, most carefully packed in a box, and the contents of which, the sanguine imagination of a prize-master had converted into articles of infinitely greater value.

Scarcely a day now passed, without bringing in accounts to Kandy of the discovery of money and jewels; and the army began to look with some confidence to a handsome remuneration for their labours. The King's throne and sceptre were among the first articles found; and by an extraordinary coincidence of circumstances, they were taken on the same day with himself.

DESCRIPTION OF THE THRONE.

The ancient throne of the Kandian sovereigns, for the last century and half, resembles a large old-fashioned arm-chair, such as is not unfrequently seen in England. It is about five feet high at the back, three in breadth, and two in depth: the frame is of wood, entirely covered with thin sheets of gold, (studded with precious stones,) the exquisite taste and workmanship of which does not constitute the least of its beauties, and may vie with the best modern specimens of the works of the goldsmith.

The most prominent and striking features in this curious relic, are two golden lions, or sphinxes, forming the arms of the throne or chair, of a very uncouth appearance, but beautifully wrought;—the heads of the animals being turned outwards in a peculiar graceful manner. The eyes are formed of entire amethysts, each rather larger than a musket ball.—Inside the back, near the top, is a large golden sun, from which the founder of the Kandian monarchy is supposed to have derived his origin: beneath, about the center of the chair, and in the midst of some sun flowers, is an immense amethyst, about the size of a large walnut; on either side is a figure of a female deity, supposed to be the wife of Vishnu or Budhoo, in a sitting posture, of admirable design and workmanship:—the whole encompassed by a moulding formed of bunches of cut chrystal set in gold; there is a space around the back (without the moulding) studded with three large amethysts on each side, and six more at the top.

The seat, inside the arms, and half way up the back, is (or rather was) lined with red velvet, now all torn or decayed.

The footstool is also very handsome, being ten inches in height, one foot in breadth, and two feet and half in length: the top is crimson silk worked with gold:

a moulding of cut chrystals runs around the sides of it, beneath which, in front, are flowers, (similar to those on the back of the chair,) studded with fine amethysts and chrystals.

It should be observed, that the throne behind is covered with finely wrought silver: at the top a large embossed half moon of silver, surmounting the stars, and, below all, is a bed of silver sun-flowers.

The sceptre was a rod of iron, with a gold head, an extraordinary, but just emblem of this King's government.

JAVA.

AUXILIARY BIBLE SOCIETY.

February 25.—A meeting of the Java Auxiliary Bible Society was held on Monday Morning last, at the rooms of the Literary Society at Ryswick, the Honourable the Lieutenant Governor presiding, when translation of part of the New Testament into the low Malay dialect was submitted for examination to the Directors, as a specimen of the work, which we understand, is in great progress.

VOLCANO: effects felt at great distances.

The following is a description of the eruption of a Volcano which has lately taken place in one of the Eastern Islands. The particular Island does not seem to have been ascertained: one letter describes it as in Sumbava; the following gives a different account:

Extract of a Letter, dated Sourabaya, 22d April.

" To-day we have had accounts of that wonder of nature, which caused such a total darkness to reign in this part of the Island. Here we had it only for a short time, from 10 o'clock at night till between 10 and 11 next day, when it was as dark as darkness can be supposed to be. At Bangywanjee, they had the same for three continued days, the ashes lying nine inches thick on the ground, the trees borne down and withered with the weight, and some houses fallen in. All this proceeded from a Volcano, bursting in the centre of the Island, inland from Besookie; close to which I had been a few days before, in pursuit of a set of rebels, who did not wish to become again tributary to the Dutch Government. As we got the head of the head-man of the party, with a few others, we had reason to suppose all would be quiet: but the calamity has burst forth on us again.

" The crashes certainly were tremendous, and very painful to the ear. The name of the mountain is Rawah, half way between Besookie and Pugur, on

the south sea coast,—(orthographists may spell it differently;) we have many of them in Java."

ANALYSIS OF THE ASHES OF THIS VOLCANO.

A portion of the ashes which fell on the island of Sumbawa in April last, was forwarded to Calcutta: they have been analyzed by the Assistant Assay Master at that Presidency, who states the result as follows:—

"Volcanic Ashes from the Mountains on the island of Sumbawa, collected in the districts of Samarang, after the eruption of the 11th of April, 1815.

The substance thus described, was brought in the shape of a powder, of a greyish brown colour—void of smell, but possessing a harsh taste; the specific gravity was low, as the powder floated on the surface of the water; before the blow-pipe it melted into a dark brown enamel, and with the aid of borax into a transparent light blue glass. Nitric (muriatic?) acid after a long digestion took up about one-fifth of the weight: and the solution yielded a dark blue precipitate, with prussiate of potash, indicating the presence of oxide of iron.

The portion of the powder insoluble in the acid was of a bluish grey colour, infusible *per se* before the blow-pipe, but convertible into a yellowish glass with the addition of borax—the specific gravity was increased, as it now sunk in water; part of the residue mixed with an equal weight of carbonate of potash, and digested repeatedly with sulphuric acid, and evaporated, was rendered soluble in boiling water—the watery solution concentrated, gave a precipitate of silex, and a metallic oxide, and when treated with carbonate of potash, yielded a further precipitate, apparently alumine—the metallic oxide appeared to be nickel.

From the several operations of the analysis, the composition of 100 parts of this volcanic matter appears to be—silex, about 49, including, perhaps, a very small quantity of oxide of nickel:—alumine, 32; oxide of iron, 17; loss 2—100.

The quantity submitted to examination was too small to furnish any very precise conclusion: but there is every reason to suppose that this substance is analogous to the common volcanic formation, or pumice; with which it agrees in its component parts; and differs chiefly, it may be presumed, in the smaller proportion which the silex has to the mass."

MANNERS OF THE JAVANESE.

The Chase.

The cultivation of grain is less attended to in this part of Java than in most others; and hence there are vast tracts of waste lands, overgrown with long rank grass, and abounding with tigers, wild boars, and deer; the hunting of which, particularly the last, constitutes the chief amusement of the natives of rank, who in the proper season (the dry weather, when the grass is easily burnt), assemble their dependents, and take the field for a week or fortnight. We had fortunately an opportunity of being present at one of these hunts. Being posted on the top of a small hill, round which, to the distance of a mile, the grass was allowed to remain, it being burnt on the adjacent lands some days before, and consequently the deer, for the most part, driven for shelter into this spot. A chain of hunters, chiefly mounted on horseback, accompanied by dogs, was formed on the outside of the jungle; and, on a signal given, the circle began to close in toward the centre, driving before it all the deer that happened to be within the limits. By the time the hunters were fairly within view, hundreds of deer were running about in all directions. The horsemen, armed with a knife, or short sword, pursued them with astonishing ardour and intrepidity, considering the ground they rode over; but their horses are so well trained and accustomed to the sport, that accidents do not so often occur as might be expected.

When once the herd is fairly surrounded, it seldom happens that many are fortunate enough to effect their escape, so numerous and so keen are their assailants. The destruction of these animals is frequently very great; seventy, eighty, or a hundred, are often sacrificed in one day. The flesh, salted, and dried in the sun, is called *dinding*, and is considered by the natives a great delicacy. It keeps a whole year.

Music, and Dancing.

The establishment of Dancing Girls is much the same here as in Hindooostan: no person of eminence can be without them.

The Gomblong, or band of Javanese music, consists of a great variety of instruments, and requires many performers.—The instruments are chiefly composed of a sort of bell-metal, formed into vessels of various sizes. These vessels are placed with the mouth downward, on wooden frames, so constructed as to prevent a jarring vibration when the instrument is

sounded; six or eight of these vessels, of the smaller sort, are chimed by each performer, who uses, for the purpose, a short stick, muffled with cloth or India-rubber. The music produced by this band, is indescribably sweet and melodious, particularly at a little distance.

Ancient Bard; or Family Harper.

The reader will perhaps be somewhat surprised to discover, among these islanders, one of the principal features of the ancient manners of Britain. The Welsh, the Scotch, the Irish Chieftains, all kept Bards for song, and record: they sung to the harp the praises of the heroic forefathers of their patrons, and no doubt, embellished facts, to the utmost of their powers.

Here, also, we saw an old blind Bard of the mountains, who sung the heroes of former times, accompanying his strains with the wild notes of an instrument which answered to a harp, called *Trawenza*, and only known in the Preanger Regencies.

MAURITIUS.

Extensive Sickness.

We are sorry to report that accounts of a fatal disease being very rife in this island, have reached us: it was hoped, in our last letters, that the calamity would not long continue at its then height.

Coup de Vent; terrible.

It appears that in February last, the Isle of France was visited by a tremendous *coup de Vent*, which has done extensive injury to the plantations. The following extract from a letter, dated the 8th February, will give some idea of the violence of the hurricane.

"I have not been able since the 4th, to conclude my letter, for the gale increased on that day to the most terrible degree, and at this moment ruin stares every inhabitant in the face. It seems they intend to petition the throne to be exempted from taxes for two years. Nothing is left, the fruits, cloves, sugar, corn, &c. all is gone. You can form no idea how truly miserable every thing appears; all the beautiful trees and shrubs, one heap of ruin."

Te Deum; à la Française.

Certainly the French occasionally manage a *fête*, or rejoicing day, with a dexterity equal, or superior, to any other people; and equally certainly, they intermingle the most contrary and discordant things in nature. An Englishman cannot bear the heterogeneous composition. One

instance sufficiently curious in its way, we subjoin, in an account of the celebration of peace on this island. The jumble needs no remark from us; it will strike the reader as more than extraordinary, perhaps as singular.

"25th August, St. Louis.—Opened with a salute of three rounds from all the cannon about St. Denis, beginning with Mount St. Bernard, in number 46. At ten o'clock, we all (officers) attended the Catholic Church, to hear the *Te Deum* chanted;—this entertainment opened with—a royal salute from two 6-pounders, brought close to the Church porch,—our band playing '*God save the King*',—when with Colonel Keating we all entered, and service commenced.

The Curé having occasion to change his canonicals, a short pause ensued, when the peals of a hand organ burst on the ear, with the gay air of '*Nancy Dawson!!*' You may imagine what a lively scene it was: I thought I should have split with laughter. The music having ceased, the Priest proceeded with Divine service, and having concluded, he turned round to his congregation, and shouted with all his might and main, *Vive le Roi! Vive Louis XVIII! Vive George III! Vive les Anglais! Hurrah! Hurrah!*—the organ striking up the '*March in Blue Beard?*'—the band without, playing '*God save the King*'—a royal salute roaring at the same moment,—to say nothing of the shouts of the people, and the howling of the dogs,—rendered the scene most complete. Among the crowd of males and females, were many old officers in their uniforms, wearing their immense high caps during the service. The scene was unique; and beggars all description. The figure old La R*** cut, was so singular and conspicuous, that I cannot refrain from an attempt to describe his appearance. That costume or uniform which had been laid up in ordinary, A. D. MDCCCLXXXVIII, was now brought to light, shewing the present degenerate generation, the folly and absurdity of their dress and fashions, and the superior taste of their forefathers.

"In the evening, the French gave a ball and supper at the Government House, to about six hundred persons. It was brilliantly illuminated, and the display of female charms was very considerable. The first toast was—'*The King of England*'—next '*Louis XVIII.*'—'*Emperor Alexander*'—'*Prince Regent*'—After each toast, a royal salute.—The Champagne

flowed in torrents. We kept it up till 8 A. M. and retired, after passing a most cheerful and harmonious night. The Etat Major and the Lads of the 12th, gave also like entertainments.

Mauritius Gazette Extraordinary,
Aug. 14, 1815.

"His Excellency the Governor having learnt that there are in this colony more well-wishers of Buonaparte than he conceived, gives notice that he will with pleasure afford them a passage to Europe by the very first opportunity."

PARTICULARS of the TRADE to GERMANY.

The subjoined account of a public meeting of British manufacturers, contains so much information on the state of one branch of their trade, with so much good sense and foresight, as to other particulars, and to contingencies, that we have thought it deserving of a place in our pages. The result of the meeting shews, that after deliberation, there is no general disposition in the British mind to carry things to extremes. That the natives of Germany, of Prussia, of Saxony, &c. should endeavour to reap all the advantages they can from their own industry in their own country, is no more than natural; and it is the duty of their sovereigns respectively, to foster this endeavour, to as much success as possible. This should never be lost sight of, because it is a principle inherent in human nature, and a dictate of justice: to strive against it, meaning to suppress it, is folly.

On Wednesday, Jan. 10.—a Public Meeting was held in the Exchange Dining-room, Manchester, to take into consideration the state of the Trade of this country to Germany.

William Johnson Edensor, Esq. Broughsreeve, took the chair.

Mr. Crompton said, there was no Gentleman present, who was not aware of the great importance to this country of the trade to Germany. In 1814, the export of Cotton goods to all parts of the world amounted to 17,869,102/- which is one third of the whole exports of this country: it calls on the inhabitants of Manchester and its neighbourhood, to guard against any possible evils which may threaten its prosperity. Of this sum, more than three-fifths

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(viz. 10,843,637/-) was exported to the Continent of Europe: and, 8,248,444/- was exported to Germany and Prussia. This branch it is easy to see, must give employment to a great number of people.

The magnitude of the Cotton trade, and its vital importance to the interests of Great Britain, caught the eye of Buonaparte; and, as one great means of crippling the energies of this country, by destroying the markets for our manufactures, he used the enormous power which he at one time possessed on the Continent, to prevent the introduction of English cotton goods into the States over which he had acquired such undue influence. But, though the system he pursued was destroyed with his power, when Europe followed the steady example of England, and dissolved his empire; yet, that system had unhappily left behind it, in the minds of many of the nations which had acted under it, and particularly in Germany and Prussia, a disposition hostile to the commercial prosperity of this country.

Many of the Sovereign Princes have prohibited the sale of British goods, or have loaded them with heavy duties. Among these, Austria and Prussia have taken the lead, by prohibiting the importation of all kinds of British cotton manufactured piece goods into their dominions. In Bavaria, though British cotton goods are not entirely prohibited, yet they pay an enormous duty; while in other German States, a duty is levied on all British cotton goods *in transit*. From a glance at these threatening circumstances (said the speaker) it is easy to foresee, that, if some measure of protection be not resorted to, we shall soon experience a considerable diminution in the amount of cotton goods annually exported to Germany; and consequently not only lose the profit of the usual exports, but a great body of people will be thrown out of employment.

With this prospect, it is natural to look for some source of redress; that source seems to be the Diet about to assemble at Frankfort, because it affords a favourable opportunity of advocating successfully the cause of British manufacturers. At that Diet, laws, which will be binding on all Germany, will be enacted: these will regulate the circulation of all kinds of goods, through the German States. Several gentlemen had thought, that it would be highly advantageous, particularly to the cotton manufactures, if by a memorial to our own Government, Lord Clancarty, the British Mediator and Minister at the German Diet, were instructed to watch

over the commercial interests of this country, to endeavour to prevent the imposition of heavy duties on the circulation of our manufactures, and to use his influence as the representative of this country, in the Diet, to secure as great a portion of commercial freedom as possible. The Diet at Frankfort, it is well known, will be much influenced by the late Congress at Vienna, which had furnished the leading features of the policy which the German States were about to adopt. In proof of this, he begged leave to read the 19th article of the German Federal Constitution, entered into at Vienna, June 18, 1813.

"Les Etats confédérés se réservent de délibérer, dès la première Réunion de la Diète à Francfort, sur la manière de régler les rapports de Commerce et de Navigation d'un état à l'autre, d'après les principes adoptés par les Congrès de Vienne."

"Now, as the Congress of Vienna," said Mr. Crompton, "have by this article reserved the interior regulations of commerce for the Diet of Frankfort,—and as it fortunately happens, that Lord Clancarty, as our Ambassador, will be present, it behoves those who are interested in the trade to Germany, to present a Memorial to Lord Castlereagh, to induce him to instruct Lord Clancarty to guard the interests of the British merchants and manufactures."

In addition, the propriety was suggested of endeavouring to procure the appointment of a British Consul at Frankfort and Leipsic, where, at present, important as those towns are to Great Britain, from the quantity of business transacted at their respective fairs, there is no accredited representative of this country. The nearest British Minister to those cities is at Dresden, and his mission being entirely of a political nature, he is not the person to apply to on commercial subjects. The Consuls at Hamburg and Bremen, are too remote; and the nearest to Frankfort and Leipsic, is at Munich. At Frankfort, the interference of a Consul is often wanted, to guard the rights of, and prevent imposition on, the British merchants. By the Treaty, the Rhine ought to be free; and a duty of *two francs* (above twenty-pence) per cwt. is levied on goods; and disputes which arise in consequence of this duty, are to be settled by a committee at Mentz; it is therefore fit that we should have a Consul at Frankfort, that his eye and interference may prevent illegal obstacles from being thrown in the way of spreading the industry of Great Britain over the Continent.

Mr. GREGG thought there was no real ground for our interference; that the duty was very low, and definitively fixed; cer-

tainly not oppressively heavy; and the evils of overcharge were provided against, since the Rhine is the chief channel of conveyance. He was not aware that the German States prohibited, or obstructed the importation of British goods; and it was assuredly the interest of Frankfort to facilitate British commerce, since she was confined to her own walls as a free town, and possessed no land or territory but that within them. He must say, in his judgment, this country never had a better prospect of an uninterrupted trade, than it now has; and that the duties in Germany were not likely to be augmented.

Mr. CROMPTON, in proof of his assertion, that a heavy duty was laid on *piece goods*, read an order he had received, in which his correspondent required him to pack up the *piece goods* in the centre of apparent bales of *twist*, in order to insure their arrival on the payment of the *twist* duty only.

Mr. GREGG objected to the word "heavy" being applied to the duties, levied in some of the German States and Principalities, on British cotton goods; because the meeting had not evidence before it. We should be careful not to make any statements to Government, but such as were well founded, lest finding a part of them incorrect, the whole should be neglected.

Mr. POTTER said, he had listened to Mr. Crompton with attention, and fully agreed with him, as to the propriety of the measure proposed. The question as to the *heavy* duties, which are or may be imposed, is not answered by the fixed rate of duty on the Rhine; for it still remains a question, whether British goods will be allowed a free transit into the different states, from that river. The manufacturers of Prussia, some time ago, made application to the King, to prohibit British cotton *piece goods*; he declined to interfere; but on a second memorial, he promised to take their application into consideration. To counteract such possible prohibition, we ought to be on the alert. We should not rest content with free transit by the Rhine; for we ought to be allowed to go into the different States of the Germanic Confederation, without being loaded with *heavy* duties. In proportion to the exertions made by the manufacturers of Germany—in proportion to their jealousy, and emulation, and prosperity—should be our exertions to counteract their measures to obstruct the commercial interests of this country.

The word "heavy," before the word "duty," was erased.

The Gatherer.

NO. X. NEW SERIES.

“ I am but a Gatherer and Dealer in other Men’s Stuff.”

MODERN MEMORANDA OF ANCIENT CUSTOMS.

In the third book of “Gisberti Cuperi Observat.” &c (Ultrajecti, 1670, p. 274,) are some learned remarks on the custom of beggars who walk about at certain times, carrying the image of a god or goddess, or a swallow, and singing particular words or verses. Cuper quotes Lucian and Suidas, Hesychius, Athenaeus, Livy, &c.—Among the Rhodians, boys collected money for the swallow, reciting lines:

Come Swallow come :

Fair is the day in which you appear ;

And fair is the season, the time of the year.

These beggars were called—*Chelidonistai, Swallow-chaps*—Among the same Rhodians it was likewise a custom to carry about a raven or rook, (corone) for which they collected money. A custom similar to this, is practised now, probably, in Ireland, as it was several years ago.—Being there at a gentleman’s house, situated in the neighbourhood of the barracks, I was surprised one morning, during the Christmas holidays, by the appearance of many young fellows, with a troop of boys, who presented themselves before the hall-door, one holding up a dead wren, while others sung the following verses, if these lines may be so called :

“ The wren, the wren, the king of all birds,
On St. Stephen’s day was caught in the
woods ;

Although he’s little, his family’s big,

Come out, good landlady, give us a
drink.” [swig.]

This, I understood, was annually practised; but whether the lines were originally English, or translated from the Irish language, I could not ascertain. The learned Cuper, in his work above quoted (p. 277,) alludes to a custom prevalent in modern times, among his own countrymen, who went about on St. Martin’s day, begging with a song not unlike that of the Rhodians before mentioned, and demanding wood, not for themselves but for the saint—“ Et hinc videtur ortus mos ille inter paeros nostros usitatus, qui die S. Martini circumuenit

ædes, rogantes ligna non sibi sed Martino, et modulantes caneliam non dissimilem illi quam chelidonistai pronuntiabant, &c.”

St. Valentine’s Day!—and this is St. Valentine’s Day: well, it is too late to wish in behalf of those who wish for themselves; and too early to congratulate those who have obtained their wishes—in part only. We have been told that the Post Office has had occasion to employ no less than *four hundred* deliverers extraordinary, on this important day: thanks to pairing birds, and more than double thanks to St. Valentine!

To pairing birds! yes; for certainly our ancient language had this *double entendre*, and the critics who would transpose the letters, and for *bird* would read *bride*, have not understood it.

It must be granted that Chaucer has

Hir chere was simple, as *bird* in bower,

which *may* mean “as *bride* in chamber,” because the original is *simple fut comme espouse*, yet the term seems to describe a young lady, in general, in the sense of *beloved*; for Chaucer himself uses the term *berde* for mistress, and this is the sense given to it by Dr. Jamieson, who quotes the following authorities:—

Gromys of that garrisoun maid gamia and
gle;

And ledis lofit their lord, lusty of lyere.

Beirdis beildit in blisse, brightest of ble—

Gawain and Gol.

“ Ladies, the fairest of their sex, sheltered themselves in bliss.”

In an old Scottish song, *Burd, or Bird* Isabel, means a young lady named Isabella. Mersar, p. 157. speaks of “*birdis* bricht in bowris,” by which he means lovely young women in their chambers.

Lord John stood in his stable door,

Said he was boun to ride,

Bird Ellen stood in her bower,

Said, she’d rin by his side.

Jamieson’s Popular Ball.

The King he had but ae daughter,

Bird Isbel was her name,

And she has to the prison gane,

To hear the prisoner’s mane.

Langland uses *byrde*:

Mercy hight that mayde, a meke thyng witball,
A full beuigne *byrde* and buxome of speche.

Pierce Ploughman, fol. 98.

We see now by what means "the *byrdes* chusing their mates," might imply, in covert guise, the elective attractions of lovers

by Fortune too much favoured,

But by Love not favoured less —————

A propos of Fortune: as no relation ever has been discovered between St. Valentine, and this custom of chusing mates, some have supposed that the ancients paid their court to Fortune about this time, and treated her favours during the year: the greatest of these being suitable companions, the favour of receiving such was never out of mind. Hence, says Butler, in his "Lives of the Saints," to abolish the heathen, lewd, superstitious custom of boys drawing the names of girls in honour of their goddess Februata, (Feb. 15.) the Catholic Pastors substituted the names of Patron Saints, to be drawn the day before:—and hence, we may say, the names of Patron Saints, becoming in their turn frigid and frozen, especially in February temperature, with the mercury many degrees below zero, those who relinquished the Romish Saints supplied their places with far more congenial ideas, and far more animating recollections. Patron Saints in the other world, indeed! when *byrdes* in their bowers afforded more impressive subjects, not for meditation only, but for flesh and blood—*con animo!*—but fair and softly, gracious heaven!

HOMER AND HOMERICALS.

It is certainly true, as it has been wittily observed, that

Learned Commentators view,

In Homer more than Homer knew; and yet perhaps, the extraordinary conceptions of Commentators on the immortal bard, if collected into an orderly suite, would form one of the most amusing and laughable books that ever appeared. We are willing to allow that Homer knew much; but that he should have any acquaintance with discoveries made since his time, and even with the latest results of modern skill and experiment, we dare not believe.

By way of specimen, we state a subject or two.

Homer gives the appellation *ceramos* to a vase for holding wine (Il. ix. 465). The term signifies *clay*, it was therefore a clay jar; he gives the same name to the prison into which Otus and Ephialtes threw the God Mars;—whence Eustathius ingeniously supposes that the prison of this deity was a *wine bottle!* yet Homer gives to this prison the epithet *brazen*; (Il. v. 387)—now how could a wine-bottle be of brass?

for wine bottles were either of earth, (clay) or of skin? Did the interior shape of this prison resemble that of a vase? and was it lined with brass plates, as the treasury of Agamemnon at Argos, of which the brass pins which fastened the plates, still remain. The secure chamber or prison of Danae was of brass in this sense.

M. Lechevaler found in examining the plain of Troy, round, rough, rugged stones, such as Homer says were thrown by his heroes:—why, then, if they were *such*, they were *the same*; and certainly remained left on the ground, where those valiant combattants threw them: for who would pick them up? These Homeric relics would become unquestionable — did not all parts of the world, and every field in every part, yield rough stones, rugged, weighty, *throwable*, as well by modern as by ancient heroes.

It is impossible to deny that the kind of stone called *pudding stone*, might be known to Homer; and Homer compares Ulysses, rolling from side to side on his bed, to a black pudding broiling on the coals,—yet the wight was luckless, whose translation marked the fear of Ulysses when swimming to shore, of being dashed against a rock of *pudding stone*.

Many authors treating on the heroic ages inform us, that wherever Homer uses the word *iron* we must understand copper, or brass: Eustathius, on the contrary, affirms, that in all places where the bard uses the word *brass*, we must understand *iron*:

Who shall decide when Doctors disagree?

Clarke, to please both parties, sometimes translates the same word *copper*, sometimes *iron*: what confidence can be placed in his version?

Some affirm that copper was hardened by being tempered in water: yet, we believe, no modern workman knows how, at this day, to perform that feat. Virgil, however, affirms it, Georg. iv. 172.

• • • • *Alii stridentia tingunt
Æra lacu.*

So does Proclus on Hesiod, Works and Days 149. So does Eustathius in Il. I. 286.—Is this art totally lost? and why?

ST. HELENA LANGUAGE, AND STYLE.

The following deserves a place as a specimen of the English language, and the style of description and address, current in St. Helena, before the accession of Buonaparte and his suite to their settlements in that island. It cannot be doubted, but

what the influence of so great a man will add unspeakable energy to the dialect there cultivated: to what heights of elegance and expression it may ultimately attain, the most critical and prophetic Aristarchus will not venture to predict.

"ADVERTISEMENT.

"*St. Helena, Feb. 21st, 1811.*—To the public. Stolen or Mis laid, a *devilish* good Silver Hunting Watch, made by McCabe, London, (number forgot), with a *dashing* Gold Chain, and two huge Seals, without inscriptions. Whoever has found the said Watch and Seals, and will deposit them at the Bar of the Tavern, or give any information relative to them, will, besides the thanks of the Advertiser, receive *any reward he thinks proper.*"

THOUGHTS ON THE ELECTRICITY OF THE EARTH.

"From that economy which we observe in every part of the creation, it is reasonable to suppose that some general law obtains, in most of the phenomena which appear upon the surface of our globe, and in the atmosphere that surrounds it. The rising vapour, the falling rain, the vivid lightning, and the rolling thunder, are governed by the same laws that rule all the living functions of plants and animals.

"It is well known to every electrician, that the electrical machine acts much more powerfully at one time than at another; but the cause of these variations does not seem to be clearly understood. It has been generally supposed, that this is owing to the state of the atmosphere; that the air may be too moist or too dry for electrical experiments; or that the machine may be out of order. But as the Leyden phial cannot be charged unless it have communication with the ground, it may therefore be supposed that the action of the machine is influenced by the electrical state of the earth. Many ingenious instruments have been invented for determining the electricity of the atmosphere, but the electricity of the earth has been much less attended to, and therefore much less understood; this may have been owing to the want of appropriate instruments.

By an extensive series of experiments, I find that the electricity of the earth is as variable as that of the atmosphere; but my experiments are too few (amounting only to about a thousand) to determine the exact quantity of it. I may, however, venture to state, that when the earth is

very dry it contains very little electricity; but after heavy showers of rain it is generally found very strongly electrified.

"In Lima, where there is no rain, they never have any lightning or thunder; and as M. Tournefort was assured, it never rains in the Levant but in winter, and that is the only season in which any thunder is heard."—Phil. Trans. abr. vol. xii. p. 66.

"The mean annual quantity of rain at Granada, Antilles; 12° N. is 126 inches" ($= 10$ ft. 6 in.) and if the greater portion of this water rises again into the atmosphere, after the rainy season is over, immense quantities of electricity must be carried up with it. Hence the thunder and lightning, tornadoes, hurricanes, and tempests, are much more dreadful and frequent in the torrid zone than in colder climates, where the quantity of water and electricity which rises into the atmosphere by evaporation, and falls again to the earth in rain, is much less."

There is something rising to the sublime, in the notion of the whole globe being one immense conducting body; but, in proportion to the establishment of this fact, are the difficulties attending this branch of science. For, if the electricity of the earth be really as variable as that of the atmosphere, then it may happen, that experiments made within a short distance of others, may give different results; or at least, they may require different management, and powers, without the smallest impeachment of the instrument, or the operator's skill.

The dispersive power of the atmosphere, sometimes shews stars on the moon's disk, although they are really hid behind her edge. Beside this, observations made on the celestial bodies shall be found, to differ, according to the situation of the person observing, and to the then passing atmospheric phenomena.

A person whose line of observation passes over a great lake, or wide river, or other expanse of water, will not see his object in the heavens *exactly* in the same place with another person at no great distance from him, whose line of observation passes over solid and dry land, only. If a plentiful rain has fallen, at many miles' distance, in the line of observation, it will affect that line, by means of the rising vapours, so that, it shall give a different elevation of the object in the heavens, from what appears to an observer whose line of vision passes clear of that rain. Nay, the difference shall be sensible between observations taken before rain has fallen, and after rain has fallen.

A marsh, if extensive, has the same power: a large wood partakes of this power;—the vapours they send up affect the atmosphere into which they rise.

A large surface of sand affects the line of vision in a contrary sense: in the first place, it absorbs a considerable portion of heat from the sun's rays during his shining, this it strongly retains, and afterwards returns it to the atmosphere more slowly than the neighbouring soils which have absorbed less heat, and have parted with it sooner; the continuation of this process, therefore, affects the atmosphere through which the line of vision passes, and bends the ray from its correct course. Thus our observations are liable to error from cold, from heat, from causes unknown, unsuspected, and unsuspectable. These may be among those causes of difference which have embarrassed the greatest mathematicians.

These must have their consequences, too, at sea; and together with the influence of currents of air from lands unseen, currents of air occasioned by currents of water too far off to obtain notice, and other causes, may deserve consideration from the navigator whose safety not seldom depends on the accuracy of an observation, and on the straitness of that line, which is indicated by his instruments, but which, how perfect soever, they cannot contron-

EOIAN HARP, OF A NEW KIND.

The following article has in it something extremely whimsical. The notion of a musical instrument *five hundred feet* in length, seems all but ridiculous; and yet if these wires really are affected by variations in the atmosphere, why may they not be rendered musical by means of proportionate length, thickness, composition of metal, or combination of metal? To say the least, the vigilance of such an instrument would be incessant. A man might lie in his bed, and receive notice by a *relative* of a change in the weather: he might gather from the sprightly tones of his monitor, better than from any watchman, the beautiful morning about to break on him; or he might infer from the melancholy tones of his wires, the probability of a wet day, and provide himself with clothing accordingly. What else?—let the reader surmise.

"Not only animals and vegetables, but mineral bodies also are affected by the changes of atmospheric temperature. Metals are well known to expand or contract by such alteration; and in the 27th volume of *Philosophical Transactions*, Gene-

ral Roy has shewn that the expansion of the steel pendulum of a clock is such, that every four degrees of the thermometer will cause a variation of a second per day in the going of clock. Brass will be absolutely altered in its nature, merely by being suspended in a damp atmosphere. Madame Roland describes a very singular kind of harp, which she saw in a garden of M. Haz, letter-press founder, at Basle, in Switzerland, which must have been made on this principle of expansion. "It is composed," she says, "of fourteen wires closely disposed, fastened at one end to a pavilion, and at the other end to a wall at the extremity of the garden, and at the distance of about 500 feet. The variations of the atmosphere excite the vibrations of these wires, and make them sound in a singular manner. In settled weather, constantly fair or constantly rainy, the instrument is silent. If any change is to happen; if any distant storm is rising, of which no appearance is yet perceived; if contrary winds are ready to contend for empire; the aerial music begins, and thus announces the revolutions of its elements sometimes twenty-four hours beforehand."

REUNION OF SEPARATED PARTS.

We give this article, as it has been in circulation: the reader will find the re-union of parts referred to in our first vol. N. S. page 430. If that appeared extraordinary, this is much more so. It is not in our power to add to the authority on which the case rests.

Our readers, particularly those of the medical profession, will probably recollect that Dr. Balfour of Edinburgh, published in 1814, in the *Edinburgh Medical and Surgical Journal*, two remarkable cases of adhesion of amputated fingers. A similar successful operation was performed lately in Scotland, as appears by the following interesting communication to Dr. Balfour by Thomas Hunter, Esq. Surgeon, Port Glasgow.

"January 6, 1815.—John Galbreath, aged 45, by trade a house-carpenter, in the act of hewing wood with an axe, (which he held in his left hand) struck off his thumb close to the articulation of the first phalanx with the metacarpal bone. Being confused by the accident, he covered the stump with his other hand, and, accompanied by the foreman of the work, arrived about eight minutes after at my house. Upon examining the parts, I found the portion of thumb he had supposed cut

off, lying in the hollow of his hand, buried in coagulated blood, and still attached by a portion of skin not exceeding one-eighth of an inch in breadth.

"Had I not been acquainted, through the medium of the Edinburgh Medical Journal, of your success in re-uniting separated parts, I certainly without the least hesitation would have cast this part from me, and proceeded to dress the stump; but I resolved on saving it, if possible.

"Having carefully cleaned the parts, and removed a small splinter of bone, I replaced them, securing them with three stitches. After covering the thumb with dressing lint, I placed a splint of wood above all, extending from the wrist to a little beyond the point of the thumb, and secured the whole, as neatly as possible, with a narrow ribbon. Finally, wetting the whole with tinctur. benzoin. comp. I ordered him to call frequently, that I might have the opportunity of ascertaining whether adhesion would take place.

"I examined the parts daily. He felt no pain—no discharge took place; no smell was perceptible. In this way he passed the time without ever having the first dressing touched, till the twentieth day from the accident, when I became so anxious to see the parts, that I undressed the hand, and to my great satisfaction, found all skinned, one place, where there was a stitch, excepted. This was dressed daily, and soon healed. The splint of wood was continued for some time after, to give support to the bone. The man has been working for some months past, enjoying the advantages of his thumb, only the motion of the joint is impaired.

"The above is a just statement of the case, and the patient signs it with the hand that suffered the injury.

(Signed)

"John Galbreath, Patient.

"Wm. Cubrie, Foreman to the Work.

"Thomas Hunter, Surgeon."

CURIOUS AND UNIQUE ANCIENT MANU- SCRIPT.

The Literati are likely to be highly interested with an original, ancient, and complete manuscript of the Pentateuch, now in the possession of Mr. Joseph Sains, of Darlington, Durham.—This original copy is of leather; it is in two volumes, about two feet wide, and measures 69 feet long! it is supposed of goat-skin leather, and is most excellently dressed, so as to have an exquisite softness to the touch. Each sheet of skin is divided into pages, five inches and a half in width. The letters

are very large, and not only most excellently written, but ornamented with a number of Tagin or Coronae, which is a thing peculiar to the most ancient manuscripts. Each sheet of leather is stitched very neatly to the others with a kind of substance, in appearance not unlike cat-gut.—The antiquity of this manuscript may be inferred by its being written on leather, a circumstance which would hardly have taken place after the invention of vellum was made. It was recently procured from the Continent under the most interesting circumstances. It is believed to be from 14 to 1500 years old; and in any case is the oldest copy of the law extant. There is reason to believe it has been above 800 years in one Jewish family, on the Continent. It is well known to what degree the Jews venerate their sacred books, and with what care they preserve them; it will, therefore, be easily believed, that nothing but the most afflicting and impious circumstances could induce a family, loving their law, to part with a treasure so precious.—During the calamities which followed the train of Bonaparte's wars, a Jewish family of opulence was reduced to utter ruin, and compelled to emigrate. They came to Holland in their exile, and were there so reduced as to be obliged to pledge, as their last remaining resource, this manuscript of their law, under a limitation of a considerable time for its redemption. The time expired, the pledge was not redeemed, and the property was sold in Holland by the person who lent his money on it. This valuable and antique performance is now likely to become a public benefit.—It has been preserved with the greatest care, in a rich cover, fringed with a fine silk and lined. The rollers on which the manuscript runs, are beautiful mahogany or iron-wood. It has been seen by a number of Hebrew scholars and Jews; the former always expressing a literary enthusiasm, and the latter treating it with the most solemn reverence. It has been collated by a very learned man, and its readings preferred to the most ancient copies we have, so that this may justly be thought to be an unique, as well as the most ancient copy of the five books of Moses in existence.

BENEVOLENCE.—BIBLE SOCIETY.

The following extract shews that the plan and principles of modern Bible Societies are by no means absolute novelties, or things before unheard of:—why such benevolent Institutions were not continued? is another question.

The London Journal, Saturday, Feb 24, 1721.

"Our Petersburgh letters make mention, that the Czar of Muscovy, has given orders for printing the Old and New Testament in the Russian language. The edition is to be made at Amsterdam, and a fair side left against every page for Theological remarks, to be therein inserted by such Divines as shall be appointed for that purpose. Each family is to buy one of these Bibles, and some are to be sold at a moderate price, for the use of the poor. Would every Prince follow so laudable an example, and give their subjects a right to think for themselves in religious matters, the Romish Communion would be greatly lessened, by there being but few left to believe the absurd doctrine of transubstantiation."

LIST OF PATENTS.

S. J. Smith, of Graythorn, Manchester, in the county of Lancaster, dyer, for a method of staining, printing, or dyeing, on silk, woollen, cotton yarn, or goods manufactured of cotton. June 24, 1815.

Sir W. Congreve, Bart. Parliament-street, Westminster, for a mode of manufacturing gunpowder. July 3, 1815.

W. Bevan the younger, of Morriston, Glamorgan, gent. and Martin Bevan, of Risca, near Newport, Monmouth, gent, for improvements in the construction of furnaces, for smelting copper and other ores. July 12, 1815.

C. Coidridge, of Exeter, ironmonger, for a grate and apparatus. July 15, 1815.

W. Lewis, of Brimscombe, Gloucester, dyer, for an improved principle of erecting racks for the purpose of racking woollen cloth and other articles. July 18, 1815.

R. Copland, of Liverpool, Lancaster, merchant, for means of effecting a saving in the consumption of fuel. July 21, 1815.

J. Manton, of Dover-street, Piccadilly, Middlesex, gun-maker, for an improvement in hammers and pans to the locks of fire arms. July 21, 1815.

W. Madeley, of Yardley, Worcester-shire, farmer, for an improved drilling machine, for drilling corn, and seeds of every description. July 27, 1815.

D. Mushet, of Coford, Gloucester-hire, iron master, for improvements in the process of manufacturing iron. July 27, 1815.

J. Lewis, of Brimscombe, Gloucestershire, clothier, for an improved shearing machine. July 27, 1815.

J. Harvey, of Long-lane, Bermondsey, Surrey, turner, for a machine for better striking and finishing of leather. August 4, 1815.

W. Edridge, of Rotherhithe, Surrey, brass-founder, for an engine, pump, or fire engine. August 4, 1815.

J. Street, of Clifton, Gloucestershire, Esq. for improvements in the mode of making and working bellows. August 11, 1815.

R. Dixon, of High Holborn, Middlesex, trunk-maker, for an improvement in the construction of trunks or portmanteaus. August 11, 1815.

J. Edwards, of Canterbury-buildings, Lambeth, Surre, gent. for a method of preventing leakage in ships, boats, &c. August 15, 1815.

S. Price, of Stroud, Gloucestershire, engineer, for a machine for shearing woollen cloths. August 21, 1815.

J. Chesham, of Edinburgh, for a method of constructing register and other stoves. August 21, 1815.

T. Field Savory, of New Bond-street, Middlesex, chemist, for a combined neutral salt or powder, which possesses all the properties of the medicinal spring at Sudeten, in Germany. August 23, 1815.

W. Benman, of Eidersfield, Worcestershire, tanner, for improvements in ploughs. August 23, 1815.

J. Carpenter, of Wellenhall, Staffordshire, curvy-comb-maker, for an improvement to a curvy-comb. August 23, 1815.

T. Ashmore, Port and Hotel, Portland-street, Middlesex, for a new mode of making tenters. Sept. 9, 1815.

G. Morton, of Covent Garden, Middlesex, gent. for a mode of attaching horses to waggons and carriages. Nov. 14, 1814.

J. Baader, M. D. Knight of the kingdom of Bavaria, for an improved plan of constructing rail roads, and carriages to be used on such improved rail roads. Nov. 14, 1815.

J. Dutton, jun. of Hillsley, Gloucestershire, & other, for improvements in fulling mills. Nov. 23, 1815.

Allan Taylor, of Barking, Essex, gent. Daniel Gallatent, senior, and Daniel Gallatent, junior, of Braintree, Essex, for an engine for raising water. Nov. 25, 1814.

G. Young, of Paul's wharf, Themes-street, London, gent. for a method of making a peculiar species of canvas, for military and other purposes. Dec. 5, 1815.

Marquis de Chabannes, of Russell-place, Fitzroy-square, Middlesex, for a method for conducting the air, and regulating the temperature, in houses. Dec. 5, 1815.

J. Lee, of Old Ford, Middlesex, gent. for certain improvements in methods before invented by him, of preparing hemp and flax. Dec. 5, 1815.

Christoph Dihl, of Frith-street, Soho, Middlesex, Esq. for improvements in apparatus of distillation. Dec. 5, 1815.

J. Maizel, of Poland-street, Middlesex, machinist, for an instrument for the improvement of musical performance, a *metronome*, or musical time-keeper. Dec. 5, 1815.

Davis Redmund, of Johnson's-court, Fleet street, London, machinist, for a machine for the manufacture of cocks and bungs. Dec. 9, 1815.

S. Clegg, of the Gas works, Peter-street, Westminster, Middlesex, engineer, for an improved gas apparatus. Dec. 9, 1815.

R. Kinder, of Hill-street, Liverpool, Lancashire, gent. for a method of propelling ships, boats, &c. Dec. 19, 1815.

R. Dickinson, of Great Queen-street, Lincoln's-Inn-Fields, Middlesex, Esq. for an improvement in the hoops of barrels. Dec. 17, 1815.

W. Plenty, of Newbury, Berks, iron-founder, for an agricultural implement, answering a two fold purpose, so that land may be both pared and ploughed. Dec. 22, 1815.

W. Adamson, of St. George's Hanover-square, Middlesex, gent. for a principle by which an horizontal wheel may be so moved about its axis by water as to give it a power considerably greater than can be obtained by the application of water to a wheel in any other position. Dec. 22, 1815.

National Register :

FOREIGN.

AMERICA.

We give the following article as we have received it: if only a part of its information be true, the medicine recommended may justify a better acquaintance with it, among the Faculty in Europe.

Remedy for the Bits of Poisonous Reptiles, and rabid Animals: by Mr. Booth, Surgeon in Yucatan, South America.

The Algalia was first discovered in Guatemala, and brought into notice by the Bishop of Chiapa, Dr. Fernan Jose Fuerio, in the year 1801 or 1802. It has not been as yet, as I know of, classified by any botanist; but I consider it to be nearly allied to the cotton plant, and to the ochra of South Carolina, which latter it resembles in many respects.

When a toad happened to be bit by a rattle snake, it was observed that the

wounded animal ran in quest of this plant. The Indians soon made the circumstance public, and wonderful cures were effected in consequence, as well in Guatemala, Tabasco, and Mexico, as in the province of Yucatan.

It is considered here to be a certain remedy for the bite or sting of any poisonous reptile whatever, taken inwardly as speedily as possible after the bite, reduced to a powder, and infused for a short time in water or wine, applying the sediment in form of poultice to the wound.

In the cure and prevention of canine madness, it is also said to be specific; and the high reputation it supports in this province, leaves little room to doubt of its efficacy. Whosoever happens to be bit by a rabid animal, flies instantly for relief to the *Yerba del Sapo*. Three persons out of five, who had been all bitten by the same dog, came for assistance to the writer of this article. They had taken of the Sapo seed, and applied, as is customary, the sediment to the wound. They were ordered to be bled, and the *Alkali vegetabile causticum* to be applied to the bitten part, and to keep the wound open for 15 or 20 days with *unguentum Sibiræ*, rubbing in every night a small quantity of strong mercurial ointment around the bite, taking at the same time, an alterative mercurial pill daily, for at least three weeks. These patients all did well, till the fifth or sixth day; when two of them were alarmed by an efflorescence, with pain and itching over the whole body. The pulse being quick and hard, from 15 to 20 ounces of blood were ordered to be taken at twice. The blood shewed a thick bluffy coat, and other marks of inflammation; yet, without other medicine, they both recovered, and have had no return of the complaint.

Of the Sapo.—Half an ounce of the powdered seed should be infused for a short space of time in three or four ounces of warm water or wine, and, when settled, be given to the patient to drink, applying the white sediment which remains, in form of poultice, to the wound. It is seldom necessary to repeat the dose, and, when the seed cannot be procured, its place may be supplied by the green leaves pounded, drinking the juice, and applying the bruised leaves by way of poultice.

No perceptible effects are produced by a dose of the Sapo seed, taken by a person in health.—*New England Journal of Medicine.*

Phenomena—Pough-Keepsie, Nov. 8.— Some days ago, has been discovered, on the east bank of Hudson's river, about

half a mile below Redhook Landing, nearly an acre of land perpendicularly sunk down from an elevation of about 100 feet above the surface of the river, to a depression of about 100 feet below the surface of the adjacent ground. It is said, that the sides of the area of the vacuum are perfectly smooth, and that an entrance leads to the bottom from a level of about six feet above the height of the river. The depressed earth is a solid body of blue clay, devoid of stones, and is covered with oak and cedar shrubs. It is supposed that this singular circumstance happened during the late storm."

"*Troy, November 7.*—We are informed by a gentleman from Rhode Island, that, immediately after the late tremendous hurricane in the Eastern States, a well, in Somerset, in the county of Bristol (Mass.) about half a mile from Taunton river, near 150 feet above the level of the river, which always had yielded pure, sweet, and wholesome fresh water, was converted into a salt spring; that is, the water in the well, which is 30 feet deep, and partly blown through solid rock, became, not merely brackish, but more salt than the ocean. The well has since been completely emptied, and washed with fresh water, but the water that runs into it continues as salt as when the change was first discovered, and will probably remain so. The well is on Mr. Samuel Gibbs's premises, and our informant has known it for several years. The cause of this phenomenon has not yet been discovered."

AUSTRIA.

Vienna, January 13.—The part of Istria belonging to the Government of the Littoral, forming a part of Illyrium, and since the time of Augustus joined to Italy, contains numerous monuments of that brilliant period of the Roman Empire, particularly in the formerly flourishing, now decayed town of Pola, and in the neighbourhood of Triest. The remains of the Roman Amphitheatre at Pola have been frequently described, but insufficiently. Marshal Marmont set some workmen to dig round it, which procured some information respecting this monument of antiquity; but it was reserved for Mr. Peter Nobile, architect at Triest, to proceed so far this Summer that as much has been discovered under ground as was before above it, and to prove the possibility of clearing the whole of this magnificent building from the rubbish, he has also, out of zeal for the arts, uncovered more of a temple of Augustus, and of a Roman gate, at Pola, and secured them as

far as possible, in order to give the friends of Antiquity a complete work upon the subject. The same Mr. Nobile has also drawn from the rubbish and from oblivion, the admirable aqueducts in the territory of Triest, that are also of Roman origin. He has set people to dig in above thirty places, and has discovered the whole line of the Aqueduct from Triest to the source which supplied it with water. His Imperial Majesty has granted Mr. Nobile 3000 silver florins to continue the digging out of the Roman antiquities at Pola, and an equal sum to examine farther the antiquities in the neighbourhood of Triest.

BELGIUM.

Renovated Commerce.

In the course of the year 1815, 700 merchant vessels entered the port of Ostend, besides about 500 packet-boats or mails. The English transports which entered that port during the same year amounted to more than 1,400. In the course of the same year, about 1,000 merchantmen entered the Scheldt, of which 400 were British.

BRUSSELS, JAN. 29.—The Allied troops composing the right wing of the army of occupation, have now all taken up their positions in the garrisons and cantonments which have been assigned them by the Duke of Wellington. The Saxon and Danish troops form a line which extends to the French fortresses in Artois. The Hanoverians have concentrated themselves about Conde and that part of the Scheldt. The Russians have extended themselves further into the French territory; their left wing leans upon Charlemont—the most advanced troops of the centre extend to the frontiers of the district of Laon—and their right wing leans upon Maubeuge. Behind all these positions are the English, *en echelon*, and extend their positions from Valenciennes to the Somme. All the fortresses in this line have very numerous garrisons. These troops, composing the right wing of the grand army, consists of 65,000 men, viz.—30,000 English, 20,000 Russians, Danes, Saxons, and Hanoverians, 5,000 each. The positions are so chosen, that the Allies can at all times cut off the fortresses which still have French garrisons from all communication with the interior. The provisions necessary for the support of the Allied troops are brought daily at the expense of the French Government, in waggons from those provinces that have suffered the least.

DENMARK.

Earthquake.

Copenhagen.—December 28, at four in the morning, the shock of an earthquake was felt at Aalborg. It lasted but a short time, and its direction seemed from N. W. to S. E. In the neighbourhood, both south and north of the bay, it was much more sensibly felt. We are curious to learn how far it extended.

EGYPT.

One of the best proofs which could be offered, perhaps, of the superior stability of the present government in Egypt to that of the Mamalukes which preceded it, is, that during the two years absence of the present Pasha in Arabia, accompanied by all the branches of his family as military commanders, and nearly the whole of his army, the most perfect and undisturbed tranquillity has prevailed throughout the whole of the country, from the sea coast of the Delta, to the cataracts of the Nile; while it is known that under the government of the Mamaluke Beys, the banks of the river were divided at every fifty miles into districts commanded by Arab Sheiks and petty chieftains, continually at war, as well as that the reigning Bey dared scarcely quit the citadel of Cairo before insurrection and tumult followed. The travels of Norden, Pocock, Niebuhur, Volney, and Savary, with all the still earlier writers on that country, give a picture of constant and general anarchy, and represent it as almost impossible to quit the banks of the river, or the edge of cultivation without being robbed and plundered, while the dress of a Christian was sufficient to draw down the insults of the lowest orders on the individual who wore it. At this moment, on the contrary, tranquillity and safety every where prevail; deserts are now passable, unattended and unarmed, which were not then to be crossed in safety without a large military escort, and the dress of an European has become the surest passport to obtain accommodation, protection, and respect.

It is added, that the relations of amity are so strict at this moment between Great Britain and Egypt, that just previous to the date of the letters alluded to, a British officer of engineers had arrived at Alexandria in a brig of war, being charged with the superintendance of the erection of two hydraulic machines for irrigating the land upon the banks of the Nile, sent as presents from the Prince Regent to Mahomed Ali, and which have been received by him with great satisfaction.

tion, as a proof of the friendship and esteem in which he was held by his Royal Highness and the British government.

FRANCE.

Points of Public Instruction and Education.

1. That Religion should form the essential basis of Education.

2. That Colleges and Boarding-schools should not only be under the superintendance of the Local Authorities, but under that of the Archbishops and Bishops, who should have power to reform the abuses they may discover therein.

3. That the Bishops should be empowered to augment the number of Seminaries in proportion to the deficiencies of religious instruction, and the resources of the population and the dioceses.

4. That the Bishops should have the right of appointing to the places of Principals in the Colleges and Schools. The Principal to appoint the Professors; but the Bishops to be nevertheless empowered to dismiss persons who may be incapable, or whose principles may be recognised as dangerous.

5. That the Universities, as they now exist, shall be continued under the superintendance of the Minister of the Interior. The Minister to be advised as to the means of joining thereto religious instruction, and of making literary talents flourish.

6. That the Central Commission of Public Instruction, the zeal and talents of which his Majesty will honour and reward, should remain suppressed.

English Adventurers, &c. &c.

There are already in Paris English tradesmen of nearly every description; tailors, boot-makers, saddlers, linen-drapers, &c. Several professors of the *fancy* exhibited with good success at Neuilly races; and it is not unlikely that even an English play-house will be added to the list of Parisian amusements for the present winter!

Engine Pipes: new Manufacture.

The pipes of the engines used in France, for extinguishing fire, are made of flax, and are found to answer the purpose much better than those made of leather. They are woven in the same manner as the wicks of patent lamps, and can be made of any length without a seam or joining. When the water runs a short time through the pipes, the flax swells and no water escapes, though the pressure be very great. They are more portable, not so liable to be out of repair, and do not cost by one half so much as the leather ones used in

this country. This article is now manufactured in Glasgow.

Epizooty; Mortality of Cattle.

In consequence of an extraordinary mortality prevailing among the whole of the horned cattle on the coasts of France, between Calais and Cherbourg, and which is discovered to be contagious, orders have been given to the different out-ports, not to allow the importation into this country of any hides, either dressed or raw, or any horns, from the opposite coast.

The Bank of France.—The *Moniteur* of Jan. 26th contains a long report on the state of the bank of France, made by M. Lafitte, Provisional Governor, at a general meeting of Proprietors on the preceding day. He gave the following statement of the operations of the Bank during the previous year. The sums discounted on commercial bills, for the first half year, amounted to 106,210,830 fr. and for the second half year to 97,354,493 fr. making a total of 203,565,323 francs. There were besides bills on the Departments, to the amount of 10,966,243 fr. negotiated by the Treasury.

M. Lafitte also stated, that the profits of the Bank during the same year, arising from the interest on its capital and its discounts, amounted to 5,989,174 fr. The shareholders had in consequence received 5 and 1-3d per cent. on their shares, calculated at 1,200 fr. each, or 6 and 2-5ths per cent. on their original value of 1,000 fr. The capital of the Bank had also been increased by 5180 fr. which were carried to the reserve account, as directed by law.

The following are a few of the general observations with which the Reporter concludes:—

"In laying before you the state of the Bank at such a period, the Council-General consoles itself for the smallness of the dividend which it has to offer you by congratulating itself and you that a part of the capital was not swallowed up in the general political wreck of France. An event unparalleled in history, which brought under our walls all Europe in arms against us, seemed impossible to occur again in the same century. Unfortunately, however, it did occur again, almost in the same year; for a different cause indeed, but attended with more alarming symptoms. Trade, the friend of Peace, and the Bank, which cannot prosper but with trade, are both necessarily compromised by great political convulsions. Nevertheless, in spite of so many dangers, and obstructions, you will see, certainly not without some

surprise, that though the Bank has not relaxed in its operations, and though its discounts have been very considerable, it has not sustained one single loss in this confusion, and not one known house has ceased to honour its engagements."

GERMANY.

Literary and Scientific Intelligence.
A curious paper on the magnetism of the Earth has been published in *Schweigger's Journal*, by Aansten. He endeavours to shew that the earth has four magnetic poles. In 1769 one of the North magnetic poles was situated in north latitude 9 deg 17 min. and east long. from Ferrol 277 deg. 40 min. 5 sec. The Siberian North magnetic pole, in 1815, was situated in north lat. 85 deg. 21 min. 5 sec. and long. east. from Ferrol 133 deg. 42 min. In 1775, one of the South magnetic poles was in south lat. 71 deg. 26 min. 5 sec. and 150 deg. 55 $\frac{1}{2}$ min. east long. from Ferrol; the second in south lat. 77 deg. 16 min. 75 sec. and 254 deg. 28 min. east long. from Ferrol.

IONIAN ISLANDS.

CORFU, Dec. 20.—The first news of the establishment of the Ionian Islands, was received here in a letter from the venerable Ignatius, formerly Metropolitan of Astra, written from Florence.—This news was received with a joy that is not to be described. The happy consequences it will have for us are beyond all calculation. Delivered from the vexations of our neighbours, every where protected by the triumphant flag of Great Britain against the rapine of the Corsairs, our vessels will cover the Adriatic and the Mediterranean, and bring us abundance, and encouragement to industry, which our valuable productions insure us when once they can be sent without obstacle to all parts.

INDIES: EAST.

New Military Corps: Camels.

The Camel Corps, commanded by Major Lumsdaine, is a species of troops new to our army, though they were employed largely in the armies of the Moghul Emperors, and small corps of them were attached to the forces of the Maharatta and other Hindoo Chiefs. They are very useful against cavalry, if they choose appropriate situations; but can do little against infantry.

The men are armed with a musket and bayonet, and each camel carries a two-pounder swivel.

At a late review of this Corps by Lord Moira, his Lordship was received on his

arrival with the usual salute. The manual and platoon exercise was then ordered; after which the Camel Corps wheeled into open columns of troops, and formed column in rear of a flank troop, and deployed into line. The corps then formed a hollow square, and dismounted. After several discharges of musketry, the men remounted, and the corps formed an ambuscade in a Tope, and kept up a rapid fire from the swivels. It then changed position, and performed several other cavalry evolutions, which gained great applause.

INDIES: WEST.

Funeral à l'Empereur.

Hayti, Sept. 1.—I was present a short time since, at the funeral of a Member of the *Royal Family*; it was no less than the Prince of St. Marks! His Royal Highness was brought from his country seat to Cape Henry, and placed in a superb chair of state, in a grand saloon, to which there was access by a handsome corridor. Contrary to European custom was the ceremony of exposing the body in state, for instead of lying in a coffin, it was placed upright, dressed, during three days, in different costly habits, including the state robes of the deceased. The room, the vestibule, and other apartments, were appropriately decorated with white hangings, and emblems of death. Persons night and day sang canticles to instrumental music. After the Prince had continued the stated period, preparations commenced in great form for the procession to the family vault. At six in the morning the body was removed into his Highness's own carriage, and placed in a sitting posture, then the Ministers of the Emperor following the great Officers of State, arranged themselves in line, together with the military and others, exceeding ten thousand persons, horse and foot. As a mark of distinguished respect to the Europeans then at Cape Henry, they were invited to attend the funeral, which they did, and followed the great Officers of State to the place of interment at the Emperor's palace, called *Sans Souci*. A temporary building was erected previously, to receive the corpse, and the interment took place by torch light, borne by the soldiers; also each person in the procession carried a wax taper in his hand. The music was solemn, and the discharges of cannon and musketry at intervals had a very imposing and grand effect. The body was afterwards taken to the church, and the ceremonies were performed by a sable Archbishop, attired in the usual robes, with all the grandeur of the Romish church.

ITALY.

Antiquities.

Rome, Oct. 28.—There has just been found upon the Appian Way an ancient sun-dial, drawn upon marble, with the names of the winds in Greek. It is exactly calculated for the latitude of Rome. According to local circumstances, it is concluded to be the discus belonging to *Herodes Atticus*, and described by *Vitruvius*.

The Statues from France are to be placed in the Vatican Museum: 73,000 Scudi are to be devoted to its enlargement.

The King of Naples has ordered the continuation of the works at the excavation of Pompeii; two hundred workmen have been added to the former number; workmen are digging about the villa *Mattei*, by order of the Prince of Peace. Besides a Mosaic Pavement, Sarcophagi, fragments of columns, &c. they have found a bust of *Seneca*, inscribed with his name.

POLAND.

Longevity.—January 6 died at Warsaw, aged 126 years, *Francis Ignatius Narodsky*, a Polish gentleman. He was married to his second wife at the age of 92. By whom he had a daughter.

RUSSIA.

Jesuits Expelled.

St. Petersburg, Jan. 2.—Ukase of his Majesty the Emperor, to the Senate (official translation):

Being returned, after a happy conclusion of the external affairs of Europe, to the empire which God has entrusted to us, we have been informed by several complaints and reports, of the following circumstances:

The religious order of the Jesuits of the Roman Catholic Church had been abolished by a Bull of the Pope. In consequence of this measure, the Jesuits were expelled not only from the States of the Church, but from all other countries: they were not permitted to remain anywhere. Russia alone, constantly guided by sentiments of humanity and toleration, retained them in her territory, gave them an asylum, and insured them tranquillity under her powerful protection. She did not oppose any obstacle to the free exercise of their worship: she did not deter them from it, either by force, by persuasion, or seduction; but in return she thought she might expect from them fidelity, attachment, and utility. In this hope they were permitted to devote themselves to the edu-

eration and instruction of youth. Fathers and mothers entrusted to them their children without fear, to teach them the sciences, and to form their manners. It is now proved that they have not fulfilled the duties which gratitude imposed on them, that they have not kept themselves in that humility which the Christian religion commands, and that, instead of remaining peaceable inhabitants in a foreign country, they have endeavoured to trouble the Greek religion, which from the remotest times has been the predominant religion of our empire, and on which, as on an immovable rock, repose the tranquillity and the happiness of the nations subject to our sceptre; they have begun first by abusing the confidence which they had gained. They have turned aside from our worship young people who had been entrusted to them, and some women of weak and inconsiderate minds, and have drawn them to their church.

To induce a man to abjure his faith, the faith of his ancestors—to extinguish in him the love of those who profess the same worship—to render him a stranger to his country—to sow discord and animosity in families—to detach the brother from the brother, the son from the father, and the daughter from the mother, to excite divisions among the children of the same church—is that the voice and the will of God, and his divine Son Jesus Christ our Saviour who shed for us his most pure blood “that we might live a peaceful and tranquil life in all sort of piety and honesty?” After such actions, we are no longer surprised that the order of these Monks has been removed from all countries, and no where tolerated. In fact, what State can suffer in its bosom those who spread in it hate and disorder? Constantly occupied in watching over the welfare of our faithful subjects, and considering it as a wise and sacred duty to stop the evil in its origin, that it may not grow to maturity and produce bitter fruits—We have, in consequence, resolved to ordain—

1. That the Catholic church which is here, be again re-established upon the footing in which it was during the reign of our grandmother of glorious memory, the Empress Catharine II. and till the year 1800.

2. To make all the Monks of the Order of the Jesuits immediately quit St. Petersburg.

3. To forbid them to enter our two capitals.

We have given particular orders to our Ministers of Police and Public Instruction

for the prompt execution of this determination, and for all that concerns the house and institution hitherto occupied by the Jesuits. At the same time, and that there may be no interruption in the divine service, we have ordered the Metropolitan of the Roman Catholic Church to cause the Jesuits to be replaced by Priests of the same religion who are now here, till the arrival of Monks of another Catholic order, whom we have sent for that purpose.

Dec. 20, 1815.

The original is signed ALEXANDER.
(A true copy.)

The Director of the Department.
SOURGUINOFF.

SWITZERLAND.

Prince Royal: Education.

Prince Gustavus of Sweden arrived Jan. 25, at Lausanne, to complete his studies. The Queen, his mother, sister of the Empress of Russia, with whom he has lived hitherto, remains at Carlsruhe, with her mother the Grand Duchess Dowager of Baden.

SARDINIA.

Cruel Scourge: Fanatic Enmity.

Alghieri, Jan. 18.—The Barbary corsairs, in their last expedition to our coast, carried off seven hundred individuals of both sexes. They subsequently released the old men who had been embarked, from whom they entertained no hopes of drawing a ransom.

TENERIFFE.

Vintage: Barilla: General produce.

Accounts from this Island to October 5, state, that the entire crop of wines had failed. The annual produce is about 25,000 pipes, of which 8,000 are consumed as the beverage of the island, and 5,000 more are distilled to be converted into brandy. The whole produce this year does not exceed 3,000 pipes, and to add to the distresses of the settlement, the crop of barilla is not one-third its usual quantity.

TURKEY.

Plague: danger of spreading.

The latest intelligence from Constantinople gives the most afflicting details of the ravages caused by the plague in that city. A sister of the Grand Seignior fell a victim to it. The suburb of Pera has not escaped the contagion. In some provinces of Turkey, and even on the borders of Poland vestiges of it have been discovered. Measures, as prompt as severe, have been adopted to arrest the progress of the evil.

The plague having extended itself to the shores of the coast of the Adriatic, in-

cluding the Isle of Corfu, and the Peninsula of Istria, the same rigorous quarantine is to be performed by vessels arriving from these islands and coasts, as vessels coming from Constantinople and Smyrna.

National Register: BRITISH.

The Duke of Sussex was elected President of the Society of Arts. The numbers were, for the Duke of Sussex 180, Lord Liverpool 24.

Royal Austrian Visitors.

The Austrian Archdukes are still travelling over England, viewing every thing worthy of note. At Northwich the Archdukes descended into the rock-pit of Messrs. Marshall, which was illuminated with several thousand candles: the effect was brilliant in the extreme, and seemed to give uncommon surprise and satisfaction to the Royal visitors.

It is a remarkable circumstance, that there are now three Dowager Countesses of Buckinghamshire.

Naval Regulations.

The Lords of the Admiralty, by an order dated Jan. 22, 1816, have directed, that, from and after the 1st day of March next, the examination of Master's Mates and Midshipmen, to pass for the rank of Lieutenant, shall be established in a fuller and more effectual manner. It is ordered—that no Master's Mate or Midshipman shall be confirmed in the rank of Lieutenant, who shall not have passed an examination at the Royal Naval College, at Portsmouth, touching his knowledge of the Elements of Mathematics and the Theory of Navigation, and have been found adequately qualified in the Theory of Navigation, in general, and more particularly in the necessary parts of arithmetic; in the mode of observing and calculating Azimuths, Amplitudes, and the variation of the compass; and in the calculation of the tides, the various modes of ascertaining the latitude, as well by simple and double altitudes of the sun, as by the altitudes of the moon and stars; and the finding the longitude by chronometer and lunar observations. He must, besides these pre-requisites for the rank, have been examined by three Captains, as to his proficiency in seamanship; and the Captains are strictly enjoined to be particular in conducting the examinations, and in enquiring not merely

into the candidate's ability to work a ship on ordinary occasions, but in every point of seamanship.

Instruction in Naval Architecture.

Lately, the foundation stone of the New College which is to be erected in Portsmouth Dock-yard, for educating the superior class of Shipwrights' Apprentices, was laid. The stone bore the inscription—"Laid under the inspection of the Hon. Sir George Grey, Bart. and Henry Holl, Esq. Architect."

Embassy to China.

Among the costly presents which accompany Lord Amherst's embassy, for the Emperor of China, is a glass in frame, the plate of which admeasures 16 ft. by 10; it is the largest ever cast in this country, and its value is 12,000*l.* Two carvers and gilders will proceed with it, to repair any injury which it may receive in going out. Some superior cloth, valued at 5*l.* per yard, also forms part of the present; the whole is estimated at 80,000*l.*

Insolvent Debtors Court, Feb. 3.

Mr. Serjeant Runnington, on entering the Court, stated, that in cases where the valuation of property was taken, the friends of the Insolvent, in nineteen instances out of twenty, practised the most gross frauds. In consequence of such injurious conduct, it should be a rule of the Court that no valuation be efficacious except such as should be given by persons appointed by that Court.

Country Banks: restricted issues.

The present issue of notes by country banks generally throughout the kingdom, is calculated not to amount to more than two-thirds of the number in circulation two years ago.

Most commendable efforts are making to establish markets in various inland towns, for supplying the poor with fish.

Effects of the Season.

The interruption to every kind of field sports, has been this year the most continued of any year ever remembered. Hounds have been continually advertised to meet who have met with nothing but frost; and greyhounds, to have had a chance of coursing, must have run in the snow.

Woodcocks are, this year, remarkably early in their visits. Two brace were shot, some weeks ago, at Heathfield Park, Sussex, by Mr. Newbery, and a gentleman or two of his party. The arrival of these emigrant birds, at so early a period of the season, may, possibly, portend a severe winter.

Salmon.—The late stormy weather on the coast, though productive of much damage in other respects, was very propitious for the commencement of Salmon fishing at Carlisle. The weather has driven the fish up the rivers, and in the Eden, at this season, they were never known to be finer or more in plenty.

Ancient Map of the World.

The late Dr. Vincent obtained for this country a fac simile of an ancient planisphere, or map of the world, delineated in the convent of Murano, at Venice. It is now in the British Museum. The expense, about two hundred pounds, was borne by himself and the following six subscribers—Earl of Buckinghamshire, Earl Spencer, Earl Macartney, the Bishop of Durham, and Mr. Strahan.

Reduction of Prices.

The boot-makers and tailors of London, who are in the habit of supplying their customers in Ireland, have sent circular letters to them, announcing their determination to make, for the future, a very considerable reduction in their different manufactures. We hope the manufacturers in this country will profit by this hint, and send similar notices. Tailoring and boot-making in this city have latterly obtained a most extravagant price. Of tailoring, it has been stated in a Morning paper, that the masters charge Nine Shillings for making a waistcoat, while the journeyman, for doing the work, receives only Nine pence. This, if true, is shameful injustice to the poor man, and a monstrous imposition on the public. (*Freeman's Dublin Journal.*)

Heaton Colliery.—Jan 6.—The first human body of the sufferers in this colliery on the 3d of May last, was brought to bank, in a state of great decay, but ascertained by the neckcloth to be that of William Scott, between 70 and 80 years of age, who attended one of the furnaces. A Jury, after a long and interesting examination of various witnesses, gave a verdict, that the deceased was accidentally drowned. Of a knife which the deceased had in his pocket, the haft only (of bone) was entire, the blade being entirely corroded by the mixture of the pyrites in the mine with the water. His watch was also nearly destroyed from the same cause. It may, however, afford some speculation to the curious, that the articles of linen on the deceased were quite fresh and uninjured; but those of woollen fabric entirely destroyed.

SCOTLAND.

Weather: Perthshire.

The December Meteorological report is extremely interesting, as affording instances

of rapid changes in the state of the atmosphere, unknown even to the winter months of this variable climate. During the first week of the month the thermometer ranged between 33 and 41, the barometer about the medium height, and rain at intervals. On the 8th Frost set in moderately, but with all the appearance of continuing, the Barometer having risen from 29.405 to 30.398 in the course of three days. On the 12th, however, it began to thaw, and continued soft till the 15th, when the thermometer suddenly fell from 42 to 24, the barometer having sunk gradually from 30.338 to 29.605. The frost continued to increase in severity, till the evening of the 19th, when the thermometer stood at 7, being only half a degree above the greatest cold of January, 1814, as observed at the same place, and with the same instruments. At this period the ground was covered with snow which had fallen at intervals between the 13th and 16th, while high winds, and every appearance threatened, what in Scotland is denominated a *Storm*, that is, a severe and long-continued frost. On the morning of the 20th, however, to the astonishment of all the weather-wise, the thermometer rose to 32, when it began to snow, with a strong East wind. The thermometer, during the 20th and 21st ranged between 32 and 25, snow still continuing to fall at intervals. On the morning of the 22nd the weather again cleared up, the barometer began to mount, the thermometer in the evening sunk to 9, in one situation, where it was much exposed to the hoar frost upon the river, it stood as low as $(\frac{1}{2})$ and a *Storm* was again predicted with all the confidence of certainty. A *storm* indeed did follow, but of a very different kind from that prognosticated. During the night the wind sprung up, and on the morning of the 23d blew a hurricane from the South-west, the thermometer at the same time rising to 36. It continued to thaw during the whole of the 23d and part of the 24th, when it again cleared to frost, the thermometer on the 25th sinking as low as 14 $\frac{1}{2}$. Another change took place on the 28th, and the mouth closed with fine mild weather, the temperature being 43, and the ground almost completely clear of snow. The quantity of rain and snow that fell during the month, amounted to 1,345 in. It is to be observed, however, that in the case of heavy falls of snow, the quantity indicated by the rain-gauge must necessarily be below the truth.

Though the state of the weather, during the winter months, is of less importance to the farmer, than during any other period of the year, yet such rapid changes from

one extreme to another, cannot fail to excite a considerable degree of interest, if not of alarm. The sudden swelling and contraction of the earth, from alternate frosts and thaw, must have proved very injurious, if not fatal, to the tender fibres of the wheat, particularly such as was sown late, or on wet soils.

May Lights.

It is with great pleasure we congratulate the public and the nautical world, on the alteration which took place lately at the Isle of May, by the substitution of an oil light, with reflectors, contained within a glazed room, instead of an exposed coal fire. The old light, established in 1635, consisted of a large choffer of coals placed on the top of the tower, lighted every night, consuming more than a ton of coals, and subject to great variations, according to the state of the wind. In December, 1810, the Pallas and Nymph frigates, deceived by a glowing lime-kiln on the coast near Dunbar, which they mistook for the May-light, were both lost. Sometime after, a treaty was entered into for the purchase of the property, which was followed by the passing of an Act of Parliament, under which the light and island were bought from his Grace the Duke of Portland, and vested in the Commissioners for Northern Lights, by whose directions this new light has been completed.

The light-house on Inchkeith likewise underwent an improvement the same evening, by substituting a revolving, in place of a fixed light. The magnificent light-house on the Bell-Rock, a spot so long detrimental to the trade of Scotland, has rendered this place no longer dreaded.

The Carr, which lies about a mile and a half from Fifeness, has proved fatal to many a coasting vessel. Not longer ago than December, the James and Jean, of Queensferry, was wrecked upon it. This rock being of small dimensions, the erection of a superstructure has proved a most arduous undertaking; but the work is now in progress. The ensuing summer, it is to be hoped, will overcome all the difficulties; when a lofty stone beacon will be built, with an apparatus for keeping a bell in constant motion.

A hundred years ago!

In the year 1725, there was not a cart in the whole county of Mid Lothian. The farmers in the neighbourhood of Dalkeith carried out the stable manure from Edinburgh on the backs of horses; and a journey from Dalkeith to Edinburgh, six miles, for this manure, and back again.

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with the load, occupied the whole day. Not fifty years ago the vessels trading between Leith and London took up two months in the voyage, and they were constantly laid up during the winter.

Ingenuity of Knaves.

Lately, Mr. M'Kenzie, supervisor and Mr. D. Gorie, made a very curious but important seizure of a large still of 50 gallons contents, with all the apparatus belonging to it, consisting of two mash tuns, several hogsheads, and a variety of other utensils, besides destroying 250 gallons of malt, wash, &c. The still was erected in a vault, under the hot-house of a gardener, near Leith, and the smoke carried through the flues, to prevent detection. The entry was by a ladder within the hot-house, which was covered over by a trap-door, so nicely fitted, as almost to be imperceptible.

IRELAND.

Frauds on the Revenue : Singular Discovery.

February 1, Mr. St. Laurence, revenue officer, of Boyle Walk, and assistants, with a party of the Sligo militia, discovered, by information, an unlicensed distillery at Moygara, in the county of Sligo (the proprietor being a very respectable farmer, of the name of O'Grady). The manner in which this truly curious distillery was situated has astonished many people. The officers and their party found way to the concealments, by digging up the parlour floor, which led to a small passage not more than fourteen inches in diameter; on getting into it, they discovered the distillery; consisting of a large copper, still-head and worm, and a considerable quantity of pot ale vessels, &c. &c. This distillery has been for thirty years distilling spirits; but never till that day discovered: even O'Grady's next door neighbours did not know of it, till the seizure was passing their doors. The sneak of it was very ingeniously conveyed into the parlour chimney, the fire of which was at all times kept down while the fire was under the still, in order to cause no remark to be made on the smoke from that part of the house. This spot was also near three years contriving and building, and every utensil was put together in it; in consequence of which the officer had to get down part of the wall to remove them.

Vessel on a New Plan.

A ship is now building at one of the dock yards at Belfast, upon a new construction. Instead of sailing upon the point of a wedge, this vessel is to move on the base of a triangle, and to be worked hydrostatically, upon a new plan.

POLITICAL PERISCOPE.

Panorama Office, February 26th, 1816.

The attention of the Public is naturally directed, at this period, to home concerns. The first incident of consequence is, the assembling of the Great Council of the nation, which took place, as was expected, on the first day of the month. As the Prince Regent was detained at Brighton by a fit of the gout, the Parliament was opened, by commission, with the following speech, which was read by the Lord Chancellor.

"My Lords and Gentlemen,

"We are commanded by his Royal Highness the Prince Regent to express to you his deep regret at the continuance of his Majesty's lamented indisposition.

"The Prince Regent directs us to acquaint you, that he has had the greatest satisfaction in calling you together, under circumstances which enable him to announce to you the restoration of Peace throughout Europe.

"The splendid and decisive successes obtained by his Majesty's arms, and those of his Allies, had led, at an early period of the campaign, to the re-establishment of the authority of his Most Christian Majesty in the capital of his dominions; and it has been since that time his Royal Highness's most earnest endeavour to promote such arrangements as appeared to him best calculated to provide for the lasting repose and security of Europe.

"In the adjustment of these arrangements it was natural to expect that many difficulties would occur; but the Prince Regent trusts it will be found that, by moderation and firmness, they have been effectually surmounted.

"To the intimate union which has happily subsisted between the Allied Powers, the Nations of the Continent have twice owed their deliverance. His Royal Highness has no doubt that you will be sensible of the great importance of maintaining in its full force that alliance, from which so many advantages have already been derived, and which affords the best prospect of the continuance of Peace.

"The Prince Regent has directed copies of the several Treaties and Conventions which have been concluded to be laid before you.

"The extraordinary situation in which the Powers of Europe have been placed, from the circumstances which have attended the French Revolution, and more especially in consequence of the events of last year, has induced the Allies to adopt

precautionary measures, which they consider as indispensably necessary for the general security.

"As his Royal Highness has concurred in these measures, from a full conviction of their justice and sound policy, he relies confidently on your co-operation in such proceedings as may be necessary for carrying them into effect.

"Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

"The Prince Regent has directed the Estimates for the present year to be laid before you.

"His Royal Highness is happy to inform you, that the manufactures, commerce, and revenue of the United Kingdom, are in a flourishing condition.

"The great exertions which you enabled him to make in the course of the last year, afforded the means of bringing the contest in which we were engaged to so glorious and speedy a termination.

"The Prince Regent laments the heavy pressure upon the country which such exertions could not fail to produce; and his Royal Highness has commanded us to assure you, that you may rely on every disposition on his part, to concur in such measures of economy as may be found consistent with the security of the country, and with that station which we occupy in Europe.

"My Lords and Gentlemen,

"The Negotiations which the Prince Regent announced to you, at the end of the last Session of Parliament, as being in progress, with a view to a Commercial Arrangement between this Country and the United States of America, have been brought to a satisfactory issue. His Royal Highness has given orders, that a Copy of the Treaty which has been concluded shall be laid before you; and he confidently trusts, that the stipulations of it will prove advantageous to the interests of both countries, and cement the good understanding which so happily subsists between them.

"The Prince Regent has commanded us to inform you, that the hostilities in which we have been involved in the Island of Ceylon, and the Continent of India, have been attended with decisive success.

"Those in Ceylon have terminated in an arrangement highly honourable to the British character, and which cannot fail to augment the security and internal prosperity of that valuable possession.

"The operations in India have led to an Armistice, which gives reason to hope that a Peace may have been concluded

on terms advantageous to our interests in that part of the world.

"At the close of a contest so extensive and momentous as that in which we have been so long engaged in Europe, and which has exalted the character and military renown of the British nation, beyond all former example, the Prince Regent cannot but feel, that, under Providence, he is indebted for the success which has attended his exertions, to the wisdom and firmness of Parliament, and to the perseverance and public spirit of his Majesty's people.

"It will be the Prince Regent's constant endeavour to maintain by the justice and moderation of his conduct, the high character which this country has acquired amongst the nations of the world: and his Royal Highness has directed me to express his sincere and earnest hope, that the same union amongst ourselves, which has enabled us to surmount so many dangers, and has brought this eventful struggle to so auspicious an issue, may now animate us in peace, and induce us cordially to co-operate in all those measures, which may best manifest our gratitude for the Divine Protection, and most effectually promote the prosperity and happiness of our country."

The general sentiments of this speech seem to have met with approbation in both houses of Parliament.

It could not be supposed by any person acquainted with national affairs, that so great a change as from a state of war to a state of peace, could take place, without affecting the concerns of many individuals. We remember when the war broke out, the general distress which overspread the country, and was attributed to the war: now peace is restored, others of a like kind, are felt, and these are attributed to the peace. These changes verify the old Proverb, "One man's meat is another man's poison."

Does it therefore, follow, that the nation is always to maintain that feverish condition, a state of war? Are we to be at enmity with foreign powers, in order to gratify a part of our population? The idea is horrid:—it cannot be endured, for a moment: But, why then, complain of Peace, as Peace? and why charge that happy state, with all the evils felt or feared?

After such immense exertions as circumstances demanded from the nation, last year, it may easily be supposed, that the Public Finances would be a subject of great anxiety: we insert, therefore, tables of them, as submitted to the House of Commons.

BRITISH FINANCES.

Abstract of the Net Produce of the Revenue, in the years ending 5th January, 1815, and 5th January, 1816; and also the total Produce of the Customs and Excise.

	5 Jan. 1815.	5 Jan. 1816.
CUSTOMS.	£	£
Consolidated	4,938,299	4,891,478
Annual Duties	2,618,001	2,469,144
War Taxes.....	3,503,024	3,126,900
Total Produce.....	11,059,324	10,487,522

EXCISE.

Consolidated	18,311,172	19,351,956
Annual Duties	479,898	595,950
War Taxes.....	6,354,541	6,614,526
Total Produce.....	25,145,611	26,562,432

Stamps.....	5,598,573	5,865,413
Post Office.....	1,450,000	1,548,000
Assessed Taxes	6,411,671	6,214,987
Property Tax.....	14,218,333	14,318,572
Land Taxes.....	1,129,223	1,079,993
Miscellaneous	417,246	360,867
Annual Duties on Persons, &c.	—	16
	3	—
	29,925,046	29,393,848
Total Net Revenue..	65,429,981	66,443,802

Abstract of the Net Produce of the Revenue, in the years ending 5th January, 1815, and 5th January, 1816; and also the total Produce of the Consolidated Funds.

Customs	4,938,299	4,891,478
Excise.....	18,311,172	19,351,956
Stamps.....	5,598,573	5,865,413
Post Office.....	1,450,000	1,548,000
Assessed Taxes	6,411,671	6,214,987
Land Taxes.....	1,129,223	1,079,993
Miscellaneous	417,246	360,867

Total Consolidated Fund	38,256,184	39,318,694
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ANNUAL DUTIES, to pay off Bills:

Customs	2,618,001	2,469,144
Excise.....	479,898	595,950
Land Tax on Offices....	—	16
Total Annual Duties..	3,097,899	3,065,110

WAR TAXES.

Customs	3,503,024	3,196,900
Excise.....	6,354,541	6,614,526
Property	14,218,333	14,318,572

Total War Taxes....	21,075,898	24,069,998
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Total Net Revenue..	65,429,981	66,443,802
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These documents we leave for the present, to the Reader's reflections: further information will appear in time.

The Agricultural Interest has been loud in its complaints: the produce it manufactures does not meet the same demand—the artificial demand of Government; consequently its prices have greatly fallen. The Bankers in the country seeing the value decreased, of that property, on which they advanced discounts, have withheld their accommodations, and not a few have proved unable to carry on their business; to the infinite detriment of their neighbourhoods.

On the other hand, many manufacturers have been obliged to stop payment, because they had given by far too extensive credits to foreign nations; and their customers being unable to make their return payments in time to realize their transactions, the principals have failed. One house, at Glasgow, is reported to have stopped, for no less than *four millions* sterling,—and the whole for *fifteen or sixteen millions*!! These credits have been given principally to America.

America herself is in a much worse condition, and therefore, is unable to pay. If *land* could be sent over in ships, plenty of that commodity might be remitted; but, if gold and silver, or even if natural productions be demanded, there is in America a *plentiful scarcity* of them. The manufactures are suspended; the grower is uneasy, and the merchant importer and exporter is embarrassed. Such, we understand, is the present state of America. Under all this that Government cannot be very much at its ease.

Such are the consequences of a state of Peace, even among those not (apparently) intimately concerned with war. As to our soldiers and sailors, it cannot be doubted, but what many cases of hardship, and many more of disappointment, have occurred among them. To avoid it is impossible: to soften it, as much as may be, is a national duty.

We do not anticipate at present, any public breach of the general tranquillity. France seems to be gradually advancing towards a state of settlement. The King's Army increases, though slowly; and we trust that his Government will gradually acquire strength.

We know not what to make of the vacillating policy of Ferdinand of Spain. He has changed his measures three or four times. May he adopt the right, at last! In America, Cartagena has been captured by the Royal Army; and some other successes seem to have attended the Royal cause.

We hear little from Austria, Russia, Prussia, Denmark, Turkey, or Italy; ex-

cept the spread of the plague in Turkey, and, it is much to be feared, its access in Italy. No precaution on this subject can be premature. Proper orders no doubt are given, and we hope will be enforced at home.

Leaving foreign interests, we return homewards. The public have as much to think of as absolutely fills their thoughts and imaginations, for the time being. On the subject of the Income Tax, Petitions against its renewal will be *very numerous*: and the Nation, considering it as a *war tax*, will be excessively vexed, should it be continued, contrary to good faith, during Peace. It has now obtained the name of the “Secular Inquisition.”

An event of great moment is confidently anticipated in the family of the Sovereign. Prince Leopold, of Cobourg, has certainly been sent from Germany; and is treated with singular marks of distinction; understood to be in compliment to an illustrious young lady; to whom he had an opportunity of paying his personal respects in the summer of 1814. May all prove well by ending well: *happiness and wisdom* to all concerned!

BIOGRAPHICAL MEMOIRS OF EMINENT AND REMARKABLE PERSONS DECEASED. 1815.

July 21. At Tetton-house, county of Somerset, Rt Hon. Lady HARRIET ACLAND, sister of the late Earl of Ilchester, mother of the late Countess of Cardigan, and widow of the late gallant Colonel Acland, who was actively employed during a considerable part of the American war. While conjugal affection is esteemed a virtue, and sincere attachment deemed amiable in the female character, the conduct of this lady must call forth the admiration of mankind. In the year 1776, Lady Harriet accompanied her husband, then Major Acland, to North America, and underwent a variety of hardships, both from cold and fatigue. In the midst of all these difficulties and dangers, the Major was taken dangerously ill. The anxiety she experienced on this trying occasion, rendered her own health extremely precarious; yet in the rigid climate of Canada, and destitute of every common comfort, this amiable woman was his only nurse. When scarcely recovered, the troops under the command of the Major were ordered to the attack of Ticonderoga; and Lady Harriet, at the ardent request of her beloved husband, was induced to remain behind; but the idea of not accompanying him to the post of danger, was more distressing to her than all the difficul-

ties she had to encounter with him. By the gallant exertions of the troops, Ticonderoga was taken, but the Major received a dangerous wound. The moment this misfortune reached the ears of his disconsolate wife, she resolved to fly to his assistance, and had the happiness of saving his life by her unremitting care and attention; after which she declared that no earthly power should ever again induce her to quit him. The brigade of grenadiers, which Major Acland commanded, was exposed to unmerciful hardships, being continually employed in harassing the enemy. The duty, indeed, was so severe, that the officers were seldom able to take off their clothes. At this period the tent in which Lady Harriet slept took fire, and it was with great difficulty her valuable life was preserved; yet her undaunted mind never for an instant forsook her. Immediately after this accident, the Major was ordered to march and give battle to the enemy, and Lady Harriet was confided to the care of the baggage guard. A dreadful fire of musquetry soon announced that the action had commenced; she remained for several days in the most anxious state of suspense, with her companions in affliction, the wives of Major Hornung and Lieutenant Beynett. Major Hornung was soon after brought in mortally wounded, and to this soon succeeded the intelligence that Lieutenant Beynett was no more. Lady Harriet now dreaded to inquire, whether she bore the melancholy title of a widow, or had still the happiness to be a wife. At length she was overwhelmed with affliction, on being informed that the British troops had been defeated, and that her husband, covered with wounds, had been made a prisoner. In a few hours she recovered her fortitude, and addressed a letter to the English Gen. Burgoyne, imploring his permission to pass over to the enemy's camp. With this request the General complied, and he wrote a few lines to the American Gen. Gates to permit her to attend the object of her care. She immediately went on board an open boat, without any covering to protect her from the dews of the night, and proceeded up the river to the enemy's camp. For eight hours she was obliged to remain in this situation. At day-light the sentinels were induced to deliver the letter to Gen. Gates, who once more restored her to her gallant husband. On their return to England, a portrait of her Ladyship standing in the boat, with a white handkerchief in her hand, as a flag of truce, was exhibited at the Royal Academy, from which a plate was afterwards engraved. The person of her Ladyship was highly graceful and delicate, and her manners elegantly feminine.

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Aug. 8. At Downham, Norfolk, ZACHARY CLARKE, one of the people called Quakers; the greater part of whose life was spent in relieving the distresses of his fellow-creatures. Some years ago he established a free school on Dr. Bell's system, and has since employed a teacher to superintend it. He also annually distributed provisions, money, and firing, to the poor widows in Downham and two or three neighbouring villages. Having formerly, at different times, observed that various charitable donations to the poor in his immediate neighbourhood were misapplied, he, at a very great expense, collected an account of every charitable bequest in his native county, which he published in an octavo volume, and by which means many legacies that had been improperly applied, or entirely neglected, have been recovered, and distributed agreeably to the wills of the owners.

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At Naples, of a fever, the Rev. JOHN CHETWODE EUSTACE, the accomplished author of "The Classical Tour in Italy." Few works of equal magnitude, and on a subject unconnected with the feelings or occurrences of the day, ushered into the world by no patronage, and written by a man till then known to a small circle only of friends, ever experienced so rapid a diffusion, or acquired to the Author so sudden and extended reputation. Mr. Eustace, it is well known, was a member of the Romish church; but such a member, as commanded the respect, and even the affection, of persons of the most discordant religious sentiments. His answer to the charge of the Bp. of Lincoln is remarkable for strong argument, and freedom of discussion unintercepted by acrimony. In his "Classical Tour through Italy," performed in 1802, he was accompanied by the present Lord Brownlow, Robert Rushbrooke, Esq. and Philip Roche, Esq. (since deceased).—In June, 1814, he accompanied Lord Carrington in an excursion to Paris; and a short time after appeared his "Letter from Paris."

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Sept. 20. At Bennett's Hill, near Birmingham, at the age of ninety-two, WILLIAM HUTTON, Esq. the venerable Historian of Birmingham, and author of various other works. This Gentleman owed much to Nature, and nothing to Education. He began the world with three guineas and a half, which he borrowed of his sister; and a chest of old books, which were sold to him on unlimited credit. Talents, industry, and economy, three qualities that do

not often meet in the same person, jointly, made his fortune. His capacity was sufficient to embrace three objects at once, and to pursue them all with avidity and perseverance. He attended to the minutest concerns of his business, at the same time that he was purchasing estates with its profits, and writing books for his amusement. Mr. Hutton had retired from business twenty-two years; but, after he had ceased to receive any emolument from it, he attended it with the same regularity as he had done for himself; first for his son, and afterwards for his grand-nephew, to whom it was successively given, and he always walked to and from his residence. One day, when he wanted but five days of completing his ninetieth year, his strength failed before he reached his house: he was carried home in a chair, but nothing could prevail upon him to give up his exercise. This diurnal motion continued till within three days of his death, when he could not finish his last walk. He was then confined to his bed and a sofa; and all that remained was to die. He was so happily constituted, that ninety-two years had scarcely the power to make a wrinkle in his face. He has left behind him the History of his own Life, which he intended for publication.

He was born Sept. 30, 1723, in Full-street, Derby. He was sent, before he was five years old, to a poor day-school in that town; and when he had attained his seventh year, was placed in the silk-mills, where he passed a miserable period of seven years. Having lost his mother, and been cruelly treated by his master, he formed the resolution of seeking his fortune. Passing, not without some distress, through Burton, Litchfield, Walsall, Birmingham, Coventry, Nun-Eaton, and Bineckley, in search of work, but in vain, he returned to Derby, and to his accustomed labours. He had now acquired an inclination for reading; and, having met with three volumes of the *Gentleman's Magazine*, contrived, in an awkward manner, to bind them himself — a profession to which he afterwards applied himself with some success. He opened a shop at Southwell, at the rent of 20s. a year, with about twenty shillings-worth of books; and commenced business at Birmingham, in 1750, in half a shop, for which he paid a shilling a week. He soon after purchased the refuse of a Dissenting Minister's library; and from that period his affairs began to wear a pleasant and promising aspect. At the end of the year, he had saved £20: and being persuaded to take a house of £8 a year, he carried on business on a larger scale. Mr. Hutton soon after opened a paper-warehouse, the first ever seen in Birmingham;

and, from a small beginning, following the business 40 years, he realized a considerable fortune. During a riot at Birmingham, July 14, 1791, his house was destroyed, with a great part of his property, books, and papers, which he valued at 10,000l.

Nov. 1, 1815.—**J. COAKLEY LETTSOM, M. D.**—He was born in a small island in the Atlantic, near Tortola, called Little Van Dyke, in December, 1744. His ancestors on the father's side originated from Lettsom, a small village in Cheshire: on the mother's side they were lineally descended from Sir Caesar Coakley, an Irish Baronet, whose family uniformly possessed a seat in the Parliament of Ireland; the last of whom was Sir Vasey Coakley. Different branches of these families, during the government of Ireton, in Ireland, went to Barbadoes in favour of the Commonwealth, and settled afterwards in different islands among that large cluster called the Leeward and Windward Islands. When only about six years of age, he was sent to England for his education. Young Lettsom was sent to school to Mr. Thompson, in the vicinity of Warrington, where Mr. Fothergill lived, who was brother to Dr. Fothergill, to whom he recommended him, then in the highest line of practice on the great theatre of London. Some time in the year 1769, he was admitted a Licentiate of the Royal College of Physicians; the year after, was elected F. S. A. and the year following, F.R.S. In illustration of his benevolence, may be mentioned the extraordinary and well-founded fact of his having been many years ago attacked, upon his return to town, on Finchley Common, by a highwayman, with whom his remonstrances and pecuniary assistance, operated so powerfully, that a public robber, impelled to transgression by extremity of want, was converted into a useful member of society. The Doctor's villa near Camberwell, called Grove Hill, the place of his retirement in the short intervals of professional business, is situated on a spot, the beauty of which, in early life, had attracted his attention, and which he resolved to become master of, if his circumstances should become sufficiently prosperous. In this charming retreat, Dr. Lettsom had formed a Museum of Natural History, consisting of many rare and valuable specimens, as well as a botanic garden, enriched with the choicest plants, brought at a great expense from the four quarters of the globe, and arranged according to the Linnaean system.

Aug. 7. In Park-street, Gen. CHARLES LEIGH, Groom of the Bed-chamber to the Prince Regent, and Lieut.-governor of the Isle of Wight. He was chosen Equerry by the Prince of Wales when his Royal Highness was only 14 years of age. He commanded the storming of Valenciennes in 1793, and acquitted himself with equal skill and valour in several other arduous battles in the same campaign, with the command of the flank battalion of the Guards, and light infantry of the army.

Oct. 2. At Deptford, in his 72d year, the Rev. COLIN MAINE, LL. D. rector of North Chapel, Sussex, evening preacher to the City of London Lying in Hospital, and lecturer of the Old and New Churches Deptford; a popular preacher, and celebrated botanist. In 1770 he published a "Botanical Dictionary," 12mo; and afterwards wrote "Institutes of Botany," in two parts, 4to; a Supplement to his Botanical Dictionary; and vol. 1. of "Indigenous Botany," 8vo, a most useful book, published, in 1793, in association with Mr. Alexander Gordon. In 1775, he published "The Boldness and Freedom of Apostolical Evidence, recommended to the imitation of Ministers: at the death of the Reverend and learned James Bate, M. A. late rector of St. Paul's Deptford."

July 4. Of an inflammation of the bowels, with which he was seized the preceding day, and which baffled the skill of his physicians, his Excellency the COUNT DE MEERVELDT, the Austrian Ambassador. He was distinguished by his polished and agreeable manners, as well as by his diplomatic ability. His Excellency was at the Prince Regent's Levee on the 29th of June, and gave a grand dinner on the 2d of July. His remains were deposited in the chapel of the French Ambassador, on the 7th of July, preparatory to their being conveyed to Germany; and on the 8th a solemn mass was performed, at which several of the *gens diplomatiques* and other foreigners of distinction assisted. His Majesty's Ministers wished his remains to be deposited in Westminster Abbey, with the honour due to his high rank and situation, as it would have afforded them an opportunity of evincing their esteem for the deceased, as well as their regret at the loss of a person particularly distinguished for his amiable qualities in private life, and who had closed an honourable career in promoting and cementing the harmony and good understanding subsisting between the two Courts. But this honourable testimony, gratifying as it

was to her feelings, the Countess of Meer-veldt found herself obliged to decline, in consequence of the arrangements already made, conformable to the known wishes of her deceased husband, after expressing in the strongest manner her grateful sense of the honour intended his memory.

July 7. The remains of the BISHOP of PERIGEAEUX were this day removed to the French Chapel, George-street, Portman-square, where high mass was performed, and a grand solemn dirge chanted over the body, assisted by the Bishop d'Ellsz, and several of the French clergy. The solemnity was truly impressive. The Duchess D'Angouleme, the French Ambassador, and several officers of distinction, were present. After the service, the body was conveyed to St. Pancras burying-ground for interment.

March 14.—At Leipzig, aged 79, Dr. J. GEO. ROSENKRANZ, first professor of theology in the University of that city. He was born in 1736, at Ummenstadt, in the county of Hildburghausen, and was educated at Nurnberg and Altdorf. In 1773, he was appointed to a professorship at Erlangen, whence he was called in 1783 to Giessen, and in 1785 removed to Leipzig. His *Schoenia on the New Testament*, a work which has been to thousands of students a substitute for other means of instruction, is a performance well known to the classical scholars of this country. His *Historia et Fata Interpretationis Librorum Sacrorum*, is the result of profound investigation, and will ever form a main source for the history of the subject on which it treats.

July 6. In Dover-street, Piccadilly, by his own hand, during a fit of insanity, Samuel Whitbread, Esq. M. P. Born in 1758, the only son of late S. Whitbread, Esq. by Lady Mary, third daughter of Charles first Earl Cornwallis. After passing through Eton and Oxford with distinguished credit, he made the Tour of Europe under Mr. Coxe, celebrated for his publications on Switzerland, Russia, &c. He then stored his mind with that vast and comprehensive knowledge which he has since so usefully applied. He was distinguished for a firmness of mind, a purity of intention, a brilliancy of thought, and an energy of expression. From his entrance into public life, he warmly attached himself to the late Mr. Fox, and was his zealous supporter. His life may be said to be before his countrymen; for though they witnessed only his exertions in the Senate

they must be well aware, how many of his private hours had been consumed in informing himself upon every question of general policy, or private interest, that came before the House: for upon almost all these he was a constant speaker. He was the ready advocate of the aggrieved and persecuted of every Nation, who thought proper to lay their complaints before the British Parliament; the active investigator of corruption, malversation, and neglect, in all public offices: so that the extent of his utility is to be contemplated not only with a view to the good he performed, but to the evil he prevented. His eloquence was bold, nervous, and decisive; pregnant with idea, it wasted nothing in expression; and disdained the weakness of verbiage when it bore the strength of argument. He was thought to be more powerful in attack than defence. He was the warm, liberal, and enthusiastic encourager of universal education, from the pure feeling of benevolence. In his friendship, no man was more ready to sacrifice time, ease, and comfort, than himself. This was conspicuous in the arduous undertaking of the re-establishment of Drury-lane Theatre.—His private life, however amiable, was merged in the superior importance of his public avocations. He was most faithful and zealous in the discharge of all the duties of domestic life: Mr. Whitbread married June 1789, Lady Elizabeth Grey; eldest daughter of first Earl Grey; and Sir George Grey, her brother, married in 1795, Mary sister of Mr. Whitbread. By Lady Elizabeth Mr. Whitbread has left issue two sons and two daughters, Elizabeth born Dec. 21, 1791; married a short time since to the brother of Earl Waldegrave: William, born Jan. 4, 1795, who will inherit the lauded estates, full 20,000l. per annum: Samuel Charles, born Feb. 16, 1796; and Emma-Louisa, born Jan. 19, 1798. A considerable property in the Funds, and the large capital in the extensive Brewery, whence the fortune of the family derived, are expected to be appointed as an ample provision for the junior children. Mr. Whitbread died possessed of five-eights of the brewery: his father making it compulsory on him, by a clause in his will, to retain a majority of shares in his own hands. He had completed his magnificent mansion, and nearly so his extensive plantations around it, at Sonthwell, the whole at an expenditure of not less than 120,000l. The evidence of Mr. Wilsher proved a variety of incidents relative to the deceased for several months all of which went to establish a derangement of the mind of his lamented friend.—

Mr. Holland, a magistrate at Epsom, corroborated the account of Mr. Wilsher.—Mr. Whitbread's servant, and his private secretary, were examined; and, after a moment's consideration, the Jury returned a verdict of Insanity.

Historical Chronicle.

REGISTER OF EVENTS, FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC,

From July 1, to December 30, 1815.

JULY.

3. The London Gazette Extraordinary contains dispatches from the Duke of Wellington, dated Orville, June 29, giving the particulars of the killed, wounded, and missing, in the late engagements. The Allied Armies continue their march upon Paris. Marshal Blucher in advance at Sens, twelve leagues from Paris.

4. The Gazette contains dispatches from the Duke of Wellington. Advance towards Paris.

The ships of war at Plymouth and the different ports, ordered to the coast of France, to prevent the escape of Buonaparte to America.

5. The Corporation of the City of London, present a congratulatory address to the Prince Regent, on the Victory at Waterloo.

7. Gazette Extraordinary: dispatches from the Duke of Wellington, dated Gouanasse, 2d and 4th July, giving the particulars of the capitulation of Paris. The dispatches mention that this convention decides all military questions at this moment existing here, but touches nothing political.

Entrance of Louis XVIII. into his capital.

8. Subscriptions begun upon an extensive scale for the widows and orphans of the soldiers who fell in the memorable battle of Waterloo. The Common Council vote 2000l.

Vote of thanks by the Common Council to the Duke of Wellington, the Prince of Orange, Marshal Blucher, and to the armies, for their brilliant achievements.

10. The debates in the Chamber of Representatives continue to be violent against the Bourbons, at Paris.

Arrival of Lord Castlereagh at Paris on the 7th.

14. Arrival in the French capital of the Emperors of Austria and Russia, and the King of Prussia.

21. Buonaparte went on board H. M. S. Bellerophon, Captain Maitland, stationed off Rochefort, in the evening.

25. By a circular from the War-office, the British regiments engaged on the 18th of June, to have inscribed on their colours "Waterloo."

31. A great promotion of the Majors and Captains who were present at the battle of Waterloo; the commissions dated 18th June.

A circular from the War-office mentions, that every subaltern officer of infantry of the line who served in the battle of Waterloo, or the engagements preceding it, shall be allowed to count two years' service in virtue of that victory as to pay, pension, &c. the distinction of Waterloo given to every private, with the same allowance.

AUGUST.

2. The Gazette contains the particulars of the submission of Ceylon to the British.

7. While Buonaparte remained at Torbay and Plymouth, the greatest anxiety was displayed to see him, and thousands of boats were daily around the ship; he generally walked the deck, to gratify the curiosity of the crowd.

23. French courier extraordinary of the 20th received, mentioning that Col. La Redoyere had been shot the previous evening for treason and rebellion against Louis XVIII.

27. The Duke and Duchess of Cumberland re-married on their arrival in England, having been previously married on the Continent.

29. The duties on import and bounties on export in American vessels, by order of council, equalized with shipments made in British vessels.

SEPTEMBER.

6. Accounts received of persecutions of the Protestants in the South of France; the accounts come from many quarters.

16. Official bulletin by Government; dispatches received from Sir James Leith, and Admiral Durham, stating the surrender of Guadalupe to the British forces on the 10th of August.

18. Accounts received of the destruction of Port Royal, Jamaica, by fire, on the 13th of July. The dock-yard, the barracks, hospital, and church, and two small streets, were all that escaped.

20. Inauguration of the King of the Netherlands at Brussels.

29. Accounts received of an insurrection against the existing Spanish government having broken out at Corunna, by Gen. Porlier.

OCTOBER.

4. Accounts received of the removal of the Dutch and Flemish pictures from the Louvre. Great irritation among the po-

pulace, on account of a guard from the Duke of Wellington being appointed.

An extensive combination among the seamen at Newcastle, and the neighbouring ports, to raise their wages.

6. The royal family and court of France proceed in a grand procession to the church of Notre Dame, the day previous to the opening of the two chambers of the French Legislative Bodies.

7. The opening of the chambers.

18. Accounts received of the failure of General Porlier's attempt.

23. Arrival of the Arch-Dukes John and Louis of Austria at Dover.

Accounts received of the arrival of Joseph Buonaparte, late King of Spain, in the United States.

Accounts received that the Duke of Wellington reviewed the allied troops, in the Champ de Mars, on the 18th instant, being the anniversary of the battle of Leipzig.

31. A council held at Carlton-house, for the purpose of making an order for the prorogation of Parliament, from the 2nd of November to the 17th of January, instead of the 1st of February, according to the former order. It was found that, by exceeding the usual interval of eighty days, some questions of privilege might be raised, and it has therefore been determined to recur to a customary period, although it remains decided that Parliament is not to meet for the dispatch of business till the 1st of February.

NOVEMBER.

1. Accounts received of the landing of Murat in Calabria, with two hundred followers, for the purpose of regaining the throne of Naples. He was immediately seized by the inhabitants, tried by a court-martial, and sentence of death passed upon him. He was shot on the 15th of October.

15. Explosion of a sugar-house in Well Street, Ratcliffe, and several lives lost.

23. Accounts received from France of the intended murder of Gen. De La Garde, at Nismes. Previously to the departure of the Duke d'Angouleme from that place, he had been waited upon by a deputation of the reformed religion, requesting his protection, that they might in safety open their temples. He expressed great surprise at the conduct of those who had misunderstood government, in making it necessary to close them, after his departure. General De La Garde, next Sunday, in execution of his duty, was assailed by a bigoted mob; one advanced close to the General, levelled a pistol, and shot him through the breast. The assassin escaped.

The persecutions of the Protestants in the South of France, are stated from so many channels, that they leave no doubt either of their truth, or of their dreadful extent, chiefly produced, however, by political events and animosities.

26. Arrival of Lord Castlereagh at Dover from Paris.

M. Lavalette found guilty of treason, and sentence immediately passed upon him. He has appealed.

The public offices illuminated for the peace with France.

DECEMBER.

1. Particulars of a treaty between Great Britain and Russia published, by which the islands of Corfu, Cephalonia, Zante, Maura, Ithica, Cerigo, and Paxo, shall form an independent state, under the denomination of the United State of the Ionian Islands, to be under the protection of Great Britain.

4. Dispatches received from Sir George Cockburn, dated St. Helena, the 25th. of October, announcing the arrival of the Northumberland, with Buonaparte on board, at that Island on the 15th.

12. The Paris papers received, give particulars of the interesting trial of Marshal Ney for high treason. It is almost unnecessary to mention, that the junction of the forces of Ney to the cause of Buonaparte decided the fate of the Bourbons: they had to fly from France. There has always been something very revolting in the treason of Marshal Ney, from the fawning hypocrisy in his last interview with Louis XVIII. on his quitting Paris to oppose the advance of Napoleon; his promise to bring Buonaparte in a cage to the capital, &c. His reply to these accusations—"that it was a foolish thing, but pardonable, as it shewed he had in his heart the intention of serving the King." The proofs of his guilt were perfectly clear; he was convicted of having, on the night of the 13th and 14th of March, read in the public place at Lons-le-Saulnier, in the department of the Jura, at the head of his army, a proclamation tending to instigate the troops to revolt and defection; of having immediately issued orders for joining the enemy; and of having himself, at the head of his troops, effected that junction. He was convicted on the evening of the 6th, and shot at nine o'clock next morning. He died with much firmness.

25. Accounts received of the escape of M. Lavalette, from the Conciergerie, at Paris, on the evening of the 20th, dressed in the clothes of his wife, who had remained in his apartment. He had been ordered for execution the following morning.

Commercial Chronicle.

STATE OF TRADE.

Lloyd's Coffee House, Feb. 20, 1816.

There is very little at this moment which gives to the Markets, either of import or export, a distinct and definitive character. The demand for most commodities is rather hesitating than well defined, rather looking forward with expectation, than really enjoying that brisk demand which is the delight of the merchant.

There is an appearance of business in the article of Irish Provisions, which may be taken as the precursor of greater activity, inasmuch as these are wanted for the use of shipping, and unless shipping were on the point of outfit, they would not be wanted. To this must be added the approach of Spring; which always has an effect on some branches of trade, and, through them on others.

TOBACCO seems to have lost all spirit: though the supply is not great, yet the demand is still less, except for Continental ports.

COFFEE has been depressed by the abundance brought to market, and as the East India supply is large, the sorts furnished from other places will partake of the same depreciation. A few weeks will probably revive this branch of commerce.

SUGAR has not lately experienced a lively request. When request is not lively, the holders are desirous to sell; and hence, there has lately been more offerings than accepting, unless at a reduced rate. The soft sugars, and those of inferior quality, have been actually pressed on the market. Those of strong and prime qualities support themselves much better. The deliveries from the warehouses are considerable, regard being had to the time of year.

COTTON is in that undetermined state in which good luck may often triumph over the best judgment. Who can tell what the supplies really come to hand, will be, for a week? for a month? If they do not arrive speedily, the price will rise, notwithstanding the late lamentable defalcations among the dealers in the manufactured article; by which the whole train of buyers and sellers has been shaken: but, if a few vessels should happen to arrive at the same time, those who have great stocks on hand will find it difficult to dispose of them.

Under these circumstances, those who can hold off from buying, conceive they have the advantage: they expect supplies before their stock is exhausted, or feels any pressure; and they expect to save the differences, which will be well worth their while.

The lengthening days contribute to lower the price of Tallow, and of Oil, these articles are not only lower, but are not likely to regain their former prices. Hemp and Flax are very dull of sale.

Dyewoods are languid: which implies no very active use of them in the Dye houses.

Such is the general State of Trade in its principal articles.

Bankrupts and Certificates in the order of their dates, with the Attorneys.

BANKRUPTS, Jan. 20.

Adair S. Bristol, haberdasher. *Sols* Price and Co. Lincoln's Inn.

Brinkley S. New Kent Road, corn dealer. *Sols*. Clutton & Co. St. Thomas-street, Southwark

Bravo J. London Wall, merchant. *Sol.* Hackett, New-court, Swithin's-lane.

Bolling & Sellwood, High Holborn, Middlesex, linen drapers. *Sol.* Parton, Walbrook.

Cooper W. Shepton Mallet, stocking maker. *Sols.* King and Co. Bedford Row.

Clarke T. Ilminster, Somerset, druggist. *Sol.* Santer, Chancery-lane.

Chandley J. Stockport, Chester, grocer. *Sol.* Ellis, Chancery-lane.

Crosby R. Stationers'-court, London, bookseller. *Sol.* Birkett, Cloak-lane.

David Edw. Batcombe, Somerset, shopkeeper. *Sols.* King and Co. Bedford Row.

Gyde T. Painswick, Gloucester, clothier. *Sol.* Croome, Gravel Pits, near Stroud.

Gyde R. of Painswick, Gloucester, clothier. *Sol.* Croome, Gravel Pits, near Stroud.

Lansdown W. Bishport, Somerset, grazier. *Sols.* Poole and Co. Gray's Inn.

Lupton J. Bolton-le-Moors, tallow-chandler. *Sol.* Windle, John-street, Bedford Row.

Moorhouse J. Sloane-street, Chelsea, wine merchant. *Sols.* Lamb and Co. Princes-street, Bank.

Mossop C. Preston Hows, Cumberland, check manufacturer. *Sol.* Lowden, Clements' Inn. Neale and Warner, Milk-street, London, wholesale linen drapers. *Sols.* Lawless and Co. St. Mildred's Court.

Payne T. Horseyedown, leather seller. *Sol.* Buffar, Holborn Court.

Reader Martha, Bristol, fancy dress maker. *Sol.* Thompson, Gray's Inn.

Richards G. of the Strand, furrier. *Sols.* Denton and Co. Grays Inn.

Redford A. London Road, printer. *Sol.* Rippon, St. George's-place, Blackfriars Road.

Sergeant B. Kingston upon Thames, carpenter. *Sol.* Barber, Gray's Inn.

Saul T. Manchester, woolstapler. *Sols.* Adlington and Co. Bedford Row.

Tipton E. Gloucester, vintner. *Sols.* Whitcombe and Co. Serjeant's Inn.

Wade J. Alvastou, Chester, drover. *Sols.* Atkinson, and Co. Chancery-lane.

Winsor W. Plymouth, tavern keeper. *Sols.* Darke and Co. Princes-street, Bedford Row.

CERTIFICATES.—Feb. 10.

John Cumberlege, late of George-yard, Lombard-street, London, merchant. Thomas King Creak, late of Durand's Wharf, Rotherhithe, Surrey, mast maker. J. Henriques, of the Old City Chambers, Bishops-gate-street, London, merchant. W. Harris, of Rendham, Suffolk,

potash manufacturer. R. H. T. Staveley, late of Wood-street, but now of Bartholomew Close, London, druggist. W. Loft, of Sussex-place, Kent Road, Surrey, dealer. W. Renton, late of Hoxton-fields, Middlesex, nurseryman. W. Twemlow, now or late of Winnington, Chester, drug-vender. B. Gilcrest, of Bow-lane, London, soda water manufacturer. D. Miall, jun. of Portssea, Southampton, brewer.

BANKRUPTS, Jan. 23.

Cox T. Ship-alley, Wellclose-square, Middlesex, linen draper.

Johnson J. Sheld, York, mercer.

BANKRUPTS.

Biven H. and T. High-street, Mortlake, grocers.

Sol. Robinson, Half Moon-street, Piccadilly.

Blakeway J. and R. Bilston, Stafford, grocers.

Sols. Anstice and Co. Inner Temple.

Bramley H. of Lloyd's Coffee House, London, insurance broker. *Sols.* Kearsey and Co. Bishopsgate-street.

Debene J. S. North Walsham, Norfolk, grocer.

Sol. Foster, Norwich.

Dowding R. Melksham, Wiltshire, clothier.

Sols. Bourdillon and Co. Little Friday-street.

Fellows E. S. Bramcote, Nottingham, cheese-factor.

Sol. Sykes and Co. New Inn.

Haiden E. Hazel End, Farnham, horse dealer.

Sol. Makinson, Elm Court, Temple.

Hancock W. Stretton, Hereford, pig dealer.

Sol. Smith, Bedford Row.

Kethero S. otherwise Whitingslow S. Mansel.

Lacy, Hereford, miller. *Sols.* Street and Co.

Philpot-lane, Fenchurch-street.

Lowle J. Oakhill, Somerset, hosier. *Sol.* Burfoot, Inner Temple.

Mann S. Kingston upon Hull, merchant. *Sols.* and Son, Bartlett's-buildings, Holborn.

Renshaw J. Nottingham, lace manufacturer.

Sol. Hubbersty, Austin friars.

Rothwell S. Fenchurch-street, printer. *Sol.*

Topping, Greville-street, Hatton Garden.

Smith J. Friday-street, London, wine merchant.

Sols. Young and Co. St. Mildred's Court.

Wakley H. and M. and W. Bridgewater. So-

merset, hardware-men. *Sol.* Meredith, Lin-

coln's Inn.

Watt S. Baptist Head Coffee House, Alderman-

bury, London, merchant. *Sols.* Amory and

Co. Lombury.

Worrall T. Wrexham, Denbigh, grocer. *Sols.*

Adlington and Co. Bedford Row.

CERTIFICATES.—Feb. 13.

J. Mitchell, late of Ulcoats Mill, Egremont,

Cumberland, miller. R. W. Barber, of Ivy-lane,

Newgate-street, London, painter. N. Biddle,

of Gloucester, grocer. J. Rodger of Sheffield,

York, merchant. C. Smerdon, of Liverpool,

druggist. J. E. Hoolboom, of Union-court,

Fleet-street, London, merchant. D. Spedding,

of Carlisle, Cumberland, butcher. J. G. N.

George, of New Bond-street, Middlesex, hat-

manufacturer.

BANKRUPTS, Jan. 27.

Allen T. jun. Great Stannore, baker. *Sol.* El-

kins, Exchequer Office.

Brown Wm. Maddox-street, Hanover-square,

man's mercer. *Sol.* Wolfe, Basinghall-st.

Boss S. Walken Park, Hertford, farmer. *Sol.*

Pownall, Staple Inn.

Bennett T. Deddington, Oxford, victualler.

Sol. Carter, Staple Inn.

Birch J. Coventry, horse dealer. *Sols.* Collett

and Co. Chancery-lane.

Curwood J. jun. Sampford Peverell, Devon, shopkeeper. *Sols.* Darke and Co. Princes-st. Bedford Row.

Cook C. H. Seward-street, Goswell-street, ware-houseman. *Sol.* Wilde, Warwick-square.

Deconchy L. L. New Bond-street, bookseller. *Sol.* Hopkinson, Gray's Inn-square.

Elliot Wm. Westgate, Newcastle upon Tyne, nursery and seedsman. *Sols.* Bell and Co. Bow Church-yard.

Edmonds and Barrett, of Strood, Kent, mealmen. *Sol.* Flexney, Gray's Inn-square.

Hosking G. Great Saffron Hill, coal dealer. *Sol.* Wettig, Duke-street, Portland-place.

Jackson C. Cleator, Cumberland, spade maker. *Sol.* Lowden, Clement's Inn.

James H. F. Manchester, picture dealer. *Sol.* Windle John-street, Bedford Row.

Jones M. A. Queen-street, Shoreditch, trimming maker. *Sol.* Gray, Tyson-place, Kingsland Road.

Kentish T. H. Ludgate Hill, linen draper. *Sols.* Walker and Co. Old Jewry.

Kirkham R. Thornton, Lancashire, merchant. *Sol.* Singleton, Millman-street.

Lander J. Hampstead Road, Middlesex, boot maker. *Sols.* Noy and Co. Mincing Lane

Blumb S. Gosport, Southampton, innkeeper. *Sols.* Bleasdale and Co. New Inn.

Doge J. Redbourn, Hertford, dealer. *Sol.* Alexander, Carey-street, Lincoln's Inn.

Remmick G. F. Oxford-street, confectioner. *Sol.* Sherwood, Canterbury-square.

Stater T. Worthing, Sussex, innkeeper. *Sol.* Hicks, Gray's Inn-square.

Smith G. Sheffield, Britannia-metal manufacturer. *Sol.* Wilson, Greville-street.

Sharpley C. Cambridge, perfumer. *Sol.* Surmann, Golden-square.

Woodward W. Cursitor-street, jeweller. *Sols.* Fishers' Aldersgate-street.

Westwood C. Bristol, merchant. *Sols.* Jenkins and Co. New Inn.

Whitford R. Plymouth Dock, spirit merchant. *Sols.* Lamb and Co. Princes-street, Bank of England.

CERTIFICATES, Feb. 17.

J. Rolley, of Wood-street, Cheapside, London, bacon drier. E. Collinson, of Crooked-lane, London, oil merchant. J. Tagg, of Nether Knutsford, Chester, innkeeper. R. C. Scholey, of Doncaster, Yorkshire, grocer. E. Frost, jun. of Great Whelnetham, Suffolk, miller. F. M. Fowler, of Bristol, merchant. J. Lane, of Billingsgate, Hereford, farmer. G. T. Warren and H. Warren, of Little Grosvenor-street, Grosvenor-square, Middlesex, builders. J. Johnstone, of Liverpool, merchant. Thomas Powis, jun. late of the Borough, Southwark, Surrey, linen-draper. J. Phillips, of Mortlake, Surrey, ironmonger. R. Livie, of Austin Friars, London, merchant. M. Newham, of Falkingham, Lincoln, carpenter. G. Mann, of Newcastle upon Tyne, miller. John Lowes, of Newcastle upon Tyne, draper. Richard Neville, formerly of Leicester, but late of Stafford, cordwainer. Thomas Strutt, of Colchester, Essex, plumber. John Beale, of Fern Grove, Bury, Lancaster, dealer. W. Bickerton, of Oswestry, Salop, druggist. N. Stanley, of Wood-street, Cheapside, London, scalmaker. T. Farrell, of Woolwich, Kent, slopseller. W. Hutton, the younger, late of Frennington, Devon, lime burner. T. Webb the elder, of Gosport, Southampton, baker. G. George, of Gosport, Southampton, slopseller.

SCOTLAND.

SEQUESTRATIONS.—JULY, 1815.

Brown J. Glasgow, spirit merchant.

Crawford and Watson, Glasgow, merchants.

Connell J. Mayfield, Kilmarnock, horse dealer.

Dick R. Troon, merchant.

Gibson and Peat, Princes-street, Edinburgh, haberdashers.

Irvine R. A. Tyrell Mains, Aberdeen, cattle dealer.

Mackenzie H. Mid Garth, Sutherland, merchant.

M'Queen A. Glasgow, mason and spirit dealer.

Marnoch J. Edinburgh, carver and gilder.

Moir J. Musselburgh, merchant.

AUGUST.

Brown J. Glasgow, manufacturer.

Buchanan Messrs. Glasgow, manufacturers.

Black A. Meadowside, Glasgow, linen printer.

Davidson M. Janetown, road contractor.

Dott A. Perth, merchant.

M'Brair Messrs. Glasgow, merchants.

Macfayden and Macallum, Glasgow, jewellers.

Parlan and Gardiner, Glasgow, merchants.

Souter J. Dundee, merchant.

Shaw and Ferguson, Glasgow, merchants.

Sprout J. Dumferline, coal merchant.

Thomson J. Edinburgh, spirit dealer.

SEPTEMBER.

Buchanan J. Wallacetown, merchant.

Butterworth M. Dundee, merchant.

Dixon G. Portsburgh, tobacconist.

Dunbar M. Edinburgh, milliner & dress maker.

Fullarton J. and W. Dundee, merchants.

Farquharson D. Dundee, hatter.

Fraser J. Tena Lynch, distiller.

Gorbals Spinning Company, Glasgow and Gorbals, cotton spinners and manufacturers.

Jack Betty and Agnes, Peterhead, milliners.

Johnstone D. Glasgow, merch. & manufacturer.

Murdoch & Co. Glasgow, engineers, &c.

Pae P. Hemington Mill, Berwick, miller.

Riddell A. Strathaven, cattle dealer.

Reid T. Wester Clunie, Glasgow, cattle dealer.

Scott G. Ballgreen, Dumfries, merchant.

Souter J. & J. Walton of Crochies, cattle dealer.

Taylor J. Paisley, shoemaker.

OCTOBER.

Boyd L. Seagate, Dundee, manufacturer.

Fleming J. Kilkaldy, manufacturer.

Gardner J. Glasgow, bookseller and stationer.

Hamilton C. Eastmuir, coal master.

Hill and Co. Glasgow, merchants and manufacturers.

Justice J. Dundee, ironmonger.

M'Lachlan N. Greenock, merchant.

Meldrum A. jun. Dundee, merchant.

M'Farquhar and Co. Glasgow, merchants.

Moore R. Leven, coal and salt merchant.

Munro W. sen. Durnoch, merchant.

Purdon R. Cowcaddens, Glasgow, hinge maker.

Pride W. Kettle, Fife, merchant.

Rattray J. Barnyards, dealer in cattle.

Scott W. Lawrencekirk, blacksmith.

Smith & Jamieson, Levenside, lime merchants.

Spence J. Glasgow, merchant.

Scott J. Stonehaven, merchant.

Thom Walter, Glasgow, coal merchant.

Young J. and W. Dundee, merchants and manufacturers.

Young J. Newton, near Strathaven, horse dealer and grazier.

NOVEMBER.

Anderson C. Edinburgh, grocer and spirit dealer.

Brown William, Ayr, merchant.

Black and Peacock, Greenock, merchants.

Burman James, Newtyle, cattle dealer.

Cassels W. G. and R. Leith, merchants.

Clark A. Inverness, merchant.
 Campbell and Co. Glasgow, merchants.
 Corbet James, Glasgow, agent.
 Craig John, jun. Glasgow, shoemaker.
 Dalcas A. Inverness, saddler and dealer in horses.
 Duncan W. Ely, Fife, merchant.
 Ferguson and Macneil, Dundee, merchants.
 Ferguson John, Cupar, Fife, merchant.
 Hay J. Peterhead, block and pump maker.
 Hogg W. Clondhallow, cattle dealer & flax spinner.
 Hunter W. Arbroath, carrier.
 Inglis and Son, Flaske, cattle dealers.
 Keith N. of Portonter, grocer and spirit dealer.
 Laing Peter, Newburgh, merchant.
 Laurie Hugh, Glasgow, writer and merchant.
 Milne W. Dundee, merchant.
 McFarlane D. Alloa, leather merchant.
 McDougall D. Lawers, Perthshire, cattle dealer.
 McDougall J. Croftshoe, Perth, cattle dealer.
 McCormick John, Glasgow merchant.
 Miller and Son, Greenock, merchants.
 Paton George, Ayr, tobacconist.
 Rattray T. Rathen, Aberdeen, farmer.
 Scott J. Dundee, flax spinner.
 Scobie Thomas, Dundee, merchant.
 Scouler Thomas, Rosebank, grazier.
 Telfer John, Ayr, merchant.
 Thomson Thomas, Kirkland, corn merchant.
 Thorn John, Glasgow, coal merchant.
 Thomson T. Northshoreleigh, cattle dealer.
 Wallace James Ledlie, Newry, merchant.
 Wilson and Son, Dumferline, merchants.
 Wedderhoun Joseph, Perth, merchant.
 Yeaman A. Forfar, manufacturer.

DECEMBER.

Barkley H. and J. Valleyfield, cattle dealers,
 Burns and Son, Hamilton, merchants.
 Bisset and Co. Montrose, merchants.
 Bruce James, Montrose, merchant.
 Campbell John, Edinburgh, watchmaker.
 Cleghorn W. of Dunse, merchant.
 Cobb James, Pitcairn, farmer.
 Clarke Malcolm, Glasgow, bricklayer.
 Ferguson Fergus, Glenshee, cattle dealer.
 Fraser Donald, Tirini, cattle dealer.
 Gray James and Walter, Glasgow, jewellers.
 Grieve John, Cleash, cattle dealer.
 Gentle Henry, Muthill, wright and fenar.
 Galloway Walter, Craigtoun, drover.
 Irvine W. Glasgow, merchant.
 Kennedy Alexander, Monks, cattle dealer.
 Moffat John, jun. Glasgow, hosier.
 Malcoch John, Blairgowrie, merchant.
 Myers John, Montrose, merchant.
 Mathwoon Thomas, Dundee, painter.
 McKechnie William, Glasgow, brickmaker.
 Myer Alexander, Pert, miller.
 Sibbald and Co. Leith, merchants.
 Sime Alexander, Leith, ship builder.
 Swan John, Edinburgh, tanner.
 Scouler John, Mount-place, leather merchant.
 Stevenson James, Edinburgh, merchant.
 Stewart James, Whitefield, cattle dealer.
 Stewart John, Whitefield, cattle dealer.
 Thomson Daniel, Ayr, merchant.
 Tait Janet, Dundee, haberdasher.
 Tennant William, Edinburgh, merchant.
 Warden James, Muckroft, grain dealer.
 Wallace James, Mans of Johnson, cattle dealer.
 Williamson R. Armid, cattle dealer.

IRELAND.

BANKRUPTS—JULY, 1815.

Annesley J. Fade-street, Dublin, carpenter and builder.
 Barrington T. Kilcarbery, Wexford, manufacturer.

Byrne J. Lower Gardner-street Dublin, wine merchant.
 Cahill J. Galway, merchant.
 Christy J. Kircassock, Down, dealer in exchange.
 Hoowe T. Edinderry, King's County, brewer.
 Henry R. Riverstown, Westmeath, miller.
 Hill G. South Great George-st. Dublin, grocer.
 Mander J. Dublin, builder.
 O'Neill M. Limerick, ironmonger.
 Pope G. and J. Capel-street, Dublin.
 Roper W. Rathfarnham, Dublin, dealer.
 Swayne G. Middleton, Cork, merchant.
 Sharkey R. Newry, Down, merchant.

AUGUST.

Birmingham M. King's-court, shopkeeper.
 Brohan M. Mullengar, Westmeath, shopkeeper.
 Cleburne M. Cork, flour factor.
 Higginson W. and F. Belfast, soap boilers.
 Kelly T. D. Tullamore, shopkeeper.
 McGill T. Chancery-lane, Dublin, merchant.
 McLaughlin, Dame-street, Dublin, silk mercer.
 Morgan A. Sackville-st. Dublin, haberdasher.
 Nangle J. Thomas-street, Dublin, grocer.
 Penrose F. and W. Waterford, merchants.
 Ryan M. City Quay, Dublin.

SEPTEMBER.

Cantrall R. New Row, Dublin, hardware merchant.
 Dickay C. Millmount, Antrim, linen draper.
 Jackson and Dickson, Dublin, linen drapers.
 Kelly D. Gardiner-street, Dublin, merchant.
 Power J. Carrick-on-Suir, merchant.
 Talbot J. W. Fishamble-st. Dublin, grocer.
 Wright E. and J. Dublin, woollen drapers.

OCTOBER.

Hovendon R. Cork, grocer.
 Hyde R. P. Five-mile Town, shopkeeper.
 McLoone P. Donegal, shopkeeper.
 Ogilby A. Ardmore, Derry, linen merchant.
 Ryan W. Kinsale, Cork, shopkeeper.
 Siordan J. Dawson-street, Dublin, merchant, taylor.
 Trench J. Dublin, slater.

NOVEMBER.

Bell D. & T. Gt Britain-street, Dublin, grocers.
 Coghlan R. Cork, haberdashers.
 Creagh Martin, Limerick, merchant.
 Fitzpatrick Nicholas, Killarney, shopkeeper.
 Graydon C. J. Dublin, broker.
 Galway Anthony, Dublin, merchant.
 Heeloo Messrs. Maddan-street, milliners.
 Kelly C. Tuam, Galway, shopkeeper.
 Lelly Charles, Dublin, carpenter.
 Linsky Thomas, Clare, shopkeeper.
 Nerney Charles Strokestown, shopkeeper.

DECEMBER.

Byrne Wm. Montrath, stuff manufacturer.
 Clarke Pierce, Waterford, saddler.
 Cook John, Baltinglass, Wicklow, shopkeeper.
 Dillon John, Bolton-st. Dublin, coach master.
 Eltham Samuel, Limerick, watchmaker.
 Harper John, Cromlyn, dealer in exchange.
 Juff Matthew, Dublin, linen draper.
 Kennedy Peter, Dublin, shopkeeper.
 Murphy and Horan, Castlebar, merchants.
 McCune H. Belfast, carpenter.
 Moran Robert, Grafton-st. Dublin, haberdasher.
 O'Dwyer J. T. Askeaton, Limerick, merchants.
 Parker Samuel, Jennyfield, linen merchant.
 Reardon James, Limerick, shopkeeper.
 Ryan John, Clonmel, Tipperary, shopkeeper.
 Sands Daniel, Limerick, ship broker.
 Sawey Patrick, Kilkeel, corn dealer.
 Sawey Leslie, Kilkeel, Down, corn dealer.

PRICES CURRENT, Feb. 20, 1816.

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
American pot-ash, per cwt.	3	16	0	to 4	4	0
Ditto pearl	0	0	0	4	6	0
Barilla	1	14	0	0	0	0
Braudy, Cognac, bond, gal.	0	5	3	0	5	10
Camphire, refined	lb.	0	5	6	0	5
Ditto more refined	cwt.	13	10	0	16	0
Cochineal, garb. bond, lb.	1	12	0	1	13	0
Ditto, East-India	0	5	0	0	5	6
Coffee, fine bond	cwt.	4	10	0	4	18
Ditto ordinary	cwt.	2	17	0	2	19
Cotton Wool, Surinam, lb.	0	11	0	2	3	
Ditto Jaunhica	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ditto Smyrna	0	2	0	0	2	3
Ditto East-India	0	1	0	0	1	2½
Currants, Zant	cwt.	4	12	0	0	0
Elephant's Teeth	22	0	0	26	0	0
— Scrivellos	14	10	0	18	0	0
Flax, Riga	ton	78	0	0	0	0
Ditto Petersburgh	65	0	0	0	0	0
Galls, Turkey	cwt.	0	0	0	15	15
Geneva, Holl. bond, gal.	0	3	4	0	3	8
Ditto, English	0	13	0	0	0	0
Gum Arabic, Turkey	cwt.	8	0	0	12	0
Hemp, Riga,	ton	46	0	0	0	0
Ditto Petersburgh	43	0	0	44	0	0
Indigo, Caraccas	lb.	0	11	0	0	12
Ditto East-India	0	10	9	0	11	2
Iron British bars	ton	12	0	0	0	0
Ditto Swedish c.n.d.	22	10	0	0	0	0
Ditto Swed. 2nd sort	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lead in pigs	ton	25	0	0	0	0
Ditto red	ton	28	0	0	0	0
Lead white	ton	40	0	0	0	0
Logwood chips	ton	14	0	0	15	0
Madder, Dutch crop	cwt.	4	15	0	5	5
Mahogany	ft.	0	1	2	0	1 10
Oil, Lucca	24 gal. jar	14	14	0	15	0
Ditto Florence, ½ chest	2	2	0	2	5	0
Ditto whale	34	0	0	35	0	0
Ditto spermaceti	ton	70	0	0	0	0
Pitch, Stockholm	cwt.	0	16	0	0	0
Raisins, bloom	... cwt.	5	5	0	5	10
Rice, Carolina bond	1	5	0	0	0	0
Rum, Jamaica bond gal.	0	4	2	0	4	4
Ditto Leeward Island	0	2	8	0	2	11
Salt-petre, East-India	cwt.	3	5	0	0	0
Silk, thrown, Italian, lb.	2	9	0	2	12	0
Silk, raw, .. Ditto ..	1	11	0	1	15	0
Tallow, Russia, white	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ditto, yellow	2	14	0	0	0	0
Tar, Stockholm	bar.	1	4	0	0	0
Tin in blocks	cwt.	6	9	0	0	0
Tobacco, Maryland, lb.	0	0	6½	0	0	11
Ditto Virginia	0	1	2	0	1	3
Wax, Guinea	... cwt.	7	10	0	8	10
Whale-fine (Greecal)	ton	80	0	0	0	0
Wine:						
Red Port, bond pipe ..	46	0	0	50	0	0
Ditto Lisbon	50	0	0	55	0	0
Ditto Madeira	30	0	0	60	0	0
Ditto Vidonia	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ditto Calcavella	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ditto Sherry	butt	30	0	0	60	0
Ditto Claret	35	0	0	69	0	0

Commercial Chronicle.

Fire-Office Shares, &c. Feb. 20.

Canals. £. s. L. s.

Chesterfield	Div. 6 <i>l.</i>	100	—	—
Chelmar and Blackwater	...	89	—	—
Croydon	...	5	—	—
Crinan	...	2	5	0 0
Grand Sury	...	50	—	49 10
Huddersfield	...	10	—	—
Kennett and Avon	Div. 15 <i>s.</i>	15	—	16 —
Lancaster	Div. 11	19	10	—
Leicester	Div. 11 <i>l.</i>	225	—	—
Ellesmere and Chester (D. 4 <i>l.</i>)	78	0	—	—
Monmouth	Div. 10 <i>l.</i>	140	—	—
Montgomery	...	83	—	—
Oxford	Div. 31 <i>l.</i>	466	—	—
Rochdale	Div. 17	49	—	—
Shropshire	Div. 4 <i>l.</i>	78	—	—
Stratford	...	26	10	—
Stroudwater	...	232	—	—
Swansea	Div. 10 <i>l.</i>	175	—	—
Thames and Medway	...	12	—	14 —
Warwick & Birning	Div. 12 <i>l.</i>	270	—	—
Worcester and Birmingham	...	25	—	—

Locks.

East India	Div. 7 <i>l.</i>	136	—	—
London	...	80	—	—
West India	Div. 9 <i>l.</i>	145	—	—
Commercial	Div. 5 <i>l.</i>	—	—	—
Dover Street	...	30	—	—
Highbate Archway 50 <i>l.</i> sh.	...	9	—	—

Insurance Companies.

Albion	£50 pd.	30	—	—
Atlas	£5 Pd.	2	2	—
Birmingham Fire	...	150	—	—
County	...	25	—	—
Eagle	Div. 3 <i>l.</i>	2	—	—
Globe	...	101	10	—
Hope	5 pd.	2	2	—
London Ship	...	19	—	—
Rock	...	2	6	—
Birmingham Life	100 <i>l.</i> yd.	76	—	—
Union Fire and Life 100 <i>l.</i> sh.	20 pd.	—	—	—

Water Works.

Kent (Old) (Div. 2 <i>l.</i>)	...	30	10	—
East London	Div. 2 <i>l.</i>	65	10	—
Kent 3rds (prem.)	...	13	4	—
Lambeth	Div. 40 <i>l.</i>	990	—	—
Manchester and Salford	...	20	—	25
Portsmouth & Farlington	...	17	—	—
South London	...	31	10	—

Bridges.

Strand 100 <i>l.</i> sh. all pd. (Disct.)	...	17	—	—
Ditto Annuities (Prem.)	...	6	—	—
Southwark Bridge (Disct.)	65pd	40	—	—
London, 75 gs.	...	43	—	—
Russell 25 gs.	...	17	17	—
Surry 30 gs.	...	12	—	—

Minas.

Beeralstone	Div. 5 <i>l.</i>	8	10	—
Brit Copper Company	Div. 5 <i>l.</i>	44	—	43 10
English Copper Company	D. 8 <i>l.</i>	7	—	—

Miscellaneous.

Lon. Commer. Sale Rooms	D. 5 <i>l.</i>	31	10	—
Ditto Flour Comp. (Div. 8 <i>l.</i>)	4	10	—	—
Auction Mart	...	19	17	—

Daily Prices of STOCKS, from 22d January, to 21st February.

1816.	Jan.	Bank		Stock.		3 p. Cent.		4 p. Cent.		5 p. Cent.		Long Annuities.		Imperial		5 p. cent.	
		Reduced.	Consols.	Reduced.	Stock.	3 p. Cent.	4 p. Cent.	5 p. Cent.	Navy	5 p. Cent.	16p.	15 $\frac{1}{4}$	16	18	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	18 $\frac{1}{2}$
22	—	60	60	60	60	76	89	—	—	15 $\frac{1}{4}$	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
23	239	60	60	60	60	75	89	—	—	15 $\frac{1}{4}$	—	—	—	—	—	183 $\frac{1}{2}$	2p
24	—	60	60	60	60	75	89	—	—	15 5-16	—	—	—	—	—	184	2p
25	—	60	62	60	61	75	90	—	—	15 5-16	—	—	—	—	—	186 $\frac{1}{2}$	2p
26	241	62	62	62	61	77	90	—	—	15 5-16	—	—	—	—	—	186 $\frac{1}{2}$	2p
27	250	62	62	62	61	77	90	—	—	15 5-16	—	—	—	—	—	186 $\frac{1}{2}$	2p
28	251	62	62	62	61	77	90	—	—	15 5-16	—	—	—	—	—	186 $\frac{1}{2}$	2p
29	King Charles I. Mar.	62	62	62	61	77	90	—	—	15 5-16	—	—	—	—	—	186 $\frac{1}{2}$	2p
30	251	62	62	62	61	77	90	—	—	15 5-16	—	—	—	—	—	186 $\frac{1}{2}$	2p
31	251	62	62	62	61	77	90	—	—	15 5-16	—	—	—	—	—	186 $\frac{1}{2}$	2p
Feb.	1	251	61	61	61	77	90	—	—	15 5-16	—	—	—	—	—	186 $\frac{1}{2}$	2p
2	—	61	61	61	61	76	90	—	—	15 5-16	—	—	—	—	—	186 $\frac{1}{2}$	2p
3	250	61	61	61	61	76	90	—	—	15 5-16	—	—	—	—	—	186 $\frac{1}{2}$	2p
5	251	60	60	61	60	76	90	—	—	15 5-16	—	—	—	—	—	186 $\frac{1}{2}$	2p
6	250 $\frac{1}{2}$	60	60	60	60	76	90	—	—	15 5-16	—	—	—	—	—	186 $\frac{1}{2}$	2p
7	249 $\frac{1}{2}$	60	60	60	60	75	89	—	—	15 5-16	—	—	—	—	—	186 $\frac{1}{2}$	2p
8	249	60	60	61	60	76	89	—	—	15 5-16	—	—	—	—	—	186 $\frac{1}{2}$	2p
9	246 $\frac{1}{2}$	60	60	60	60	75	89	—	—	15 5-16	—	—	—	—	—	186 $\frac{1}{2}$	2p
10	—	60	60	60	60	75	89	—	—	15 5-16	—	—	—	—	—	186 $\frac{1}{2}$	2p
12	247	60	60	61	61	76	89	—	—	15 5-16	—	—	—	—	—	186 $\frac{1}{2}$	2p
13	247	61	61	61	61	76	90	—	—	15 5-16	—	—	—	—	—	186 $\frac{1}{2}$	2p
14	247	61	61	61	61	76	90	—	—	15 5-16	—	—	—	—	—	186 $\frac{1}{2}$	2p
15	248	61	61	61	61	76	90	—	—	15 5-16	—	—	—	—	—	186 $\frac{1}{2}$	2p
16	248	61	61	61	61	76	90	—	—	15 5-16	—	—	—	—	—	186 $\frac{1}{2}$	2p
17	248 $\frac{1}{2}$	61	61	62	61	77	91	—	—	15 5-16	—	—	—	—	—	186 $\frac{1}{2}$	2p
19	249	62	62	62	61	77	91	—	—	15 5-16	—	—	—	—	—	186 $\frac{1}{2}$	2p
20	249	62	62	62	61	77	91	—	—	15 5-16	—	—	—	—	—	186 $\frac{1}{2}$	2p
21	250	62	62	62	61	77	91	—	—	15 5-16	—	—	—	—	—	186 $\frac{1}{2}$	2p

IRISH FUNDS.

1816.	Jan.	Irish Bank		Government		Government		Treasury Bills.		Grand Canal		Grand Canal		Grand Canal		City Dublin		Omnium.	
		Stock.	Debenture 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.	Stock.	Debenture 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.	Stock.	Debenture 5 per cent.	Stock.	Debenture 5 per cent.	Stock.	Debenture 5 per cent.	Stock.	Debenture 5 per cent.	Stock.	Debenture 5 per cent.	Stock.	Debenture 5 per cent.	Stock.	
11	205 $\frac{1}{2}$	78 $\frac{1}{2}$	103 $\frac{3}{4}$	103 $\frac{3}{4}$	—	—	—	—	—	89 $\frac{3}{4}$	90 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
12	205 $\frac{1}{2}$	77 $\frac{1}{2}$	102 $\frac{3}{4}$	102 $\frac{3}{4}$	—	—	—	—	—	75	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
13	—	78 $\frac{1}{2}$	102 $\frac{3}{4}$	102 $\frac{3}{4}$	—	—	—	—	—	80 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
18	—	78	102 $\frac{1}{2}$	102 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
19	205 $\frac{1}{2}$	77 $\frac{1}{2}$	102 $\frac{1}{2}$	102 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
20	205	78	102 $\frac{1}{2}$	102 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	

AMERICAN FUNDS.

		IN LONDON.			AT PHILADELPHIA.			
		Jan. 1.	17.	31.	Nov. 28.			
3 per cent.		51	53	53	61			
Old 6 per cent.		—	96	96	—			
New Loan 6 per cent.		82	85	85 $\frac{1}{2}$	92			
Louisiana 6 per cent.		83	89	89	93			
Bank Shares		—	96	96	—			

By J. M. Richardson, 23, Cornhill.

Prices of the
FRENCH FUNDS
From Jan. 21, to

Feb. 17.

1816	Jan.	5 per Cent.		Bank Actions.	
		fr.	c.	fr.	c.
23	60	85	1045	—	—
25	61	50	1065	—	—
27	61	—	1060	—	—
30	61	—	1060	—	—
Feb.	1	62	—	1061	25
	3	61	—	1055	—
	6	60	90	1055	—
	8	61	50	1058	75
	10	62	35	1063	75
	13	62	50	1062	50
	15	62	20	1060	—
	17	62	40	1062	53

he
NDS
to

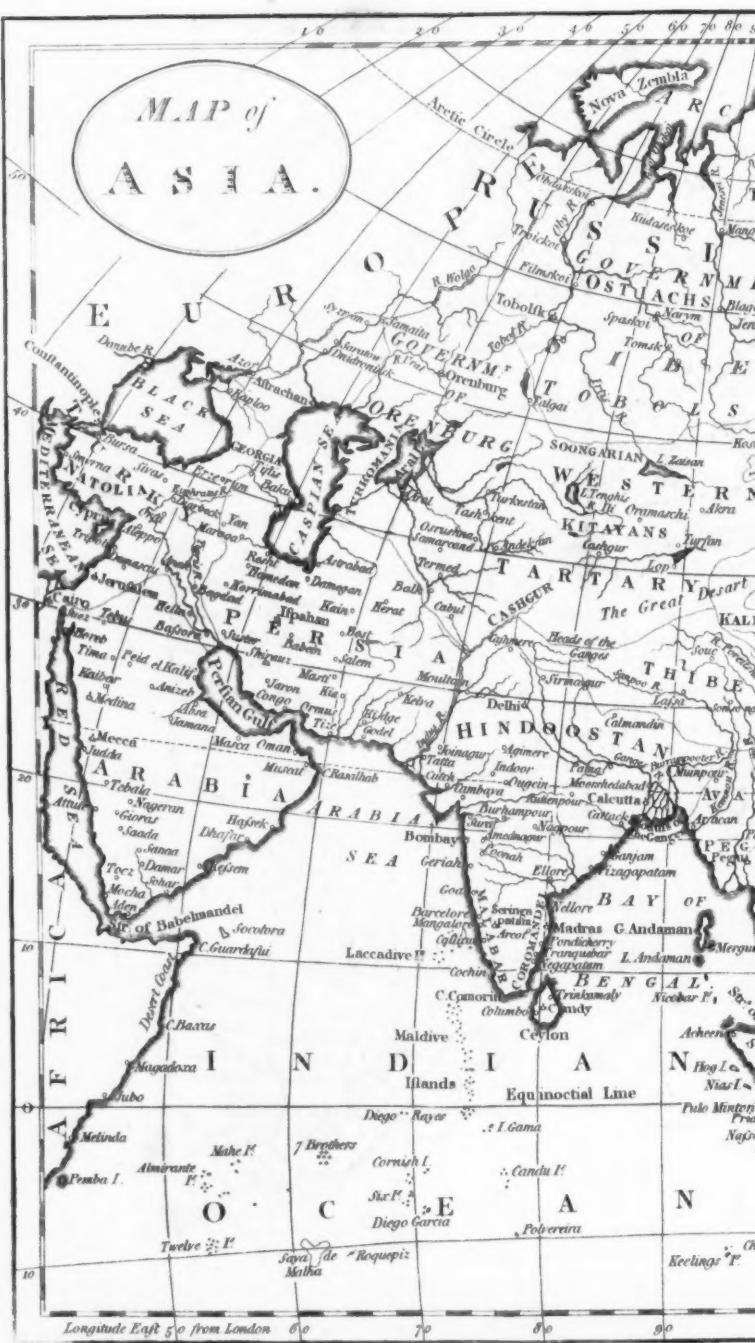
	c.
45	—
65	—
60	—
60	—
61	2
55	—
55	—
58	2
63	7
62	5
60	—
62	5





Arch'd by C. Taylor N^o 108, Hatton Garden. Nov 1, 1844.

MAP of
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MAP of
AFRICA.



